CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 176— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notices.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	26th July	9th Aug.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	29th July	12th Aug.
Indo Maru	M. Kametaka	13th Aug.	27th Aug.
Honolulu Maru	T. Inoue	29th Aug.	12th Sept.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	16th Sept.	30th Sept.

For Frieght and passages, etc apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
29th July ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
4th August ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGARX ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA† ..	7,952
2nd Sept. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIAX ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA ..	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from China Australia.

X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd Aug ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
18th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	
19th ,, ..	SONDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
9th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
27th July ..	BARALA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf
28th July ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
31st July ..	KARAGOLA ..	Karachi direct.
9th Aug ..		East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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AND
B. I. S, N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalatarang	4300	3rd Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalavihar	8750	4th Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalapalaka	7870	10th Aug. 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
akodate Mar	U. Aoki	5,285	19 July	28 July
Ceylon Maru ..	S. Matsukura	4,905	19 July	2 Aug.
†Yojin Maru ..		6,735	29 July	9 Aug.
Awa Maru	Y. Nirei	6,037	30 July	14 Aug
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,845	11 Aug	25 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	5,191	16 Aug.	26 Aug
Akita Maruru ..	Y. Kotorii.	3,817	28 Aug.	8 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
KamakuraMa ..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	9 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.
Telephone No. 279. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ..... Rs. 2,43,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

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General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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STERLING RESERVE FUND £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok.	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Bairen.	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daiy balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum acerned amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,930	0 0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,,	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singopore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tientsin
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI,
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 807.

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Rs. 4,647

Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you put in Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.

BUT IF YOU PAY Rs. 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET

Rs. 23,370 while you will actually pay Rs. 12,600.

These figures are based on Mathematical calculations and not on "Expected Profits" Expectations may or may not be realised.

Ask for "Prudential" Deposit A/c Prospectus.

YOU CAN BANK PERSONALLY OR POST, DISTANCE IS NO HINDRANC

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Interest paid monthly at 6%, Full Particulars Free.

Write To-day to—THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA.
Phone: 5305. Post Box 22 (Opp. G. P. O.), BOMBAY.
Branches:—Kapurthala, Karachi, Rawalpindi, and Surat.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

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MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

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THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,50,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 2,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents
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Calcutta.
1, Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD

Head Office.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

Total Invested Funds exceed	Rs.	50,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs.	14,00,000
New Busines 1921	Rs.	55,86,500

Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Libera Policy Conditions.

For all Forms of Assurance please apply
S. N. BANERJEA.
Secretary,
RAE AND CO.
Managing Agents:
Or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
803, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

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CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF NATURE BROWN WRAPPING PAPER (BROWN PAPER.).

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Krishnarao Narayen Navalkar, the proprietor of the Luxmi Narayan Agency, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

10 bales of Nature Brown Wrapping Paper (Brown Paper) 8/9 lbs. per ream.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th July, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-0 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES JAPANESE SLUBBING BOBBINS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-0 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Mangaldas Jesingbhai and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kevalbhai Tribhovandas, of Ahmedabad, the Mortgagor.

8 cases Japanese Slubbing Bobbins, 10 by 1 5/8in. by 3in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th July, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW HOUSEHOLD AND FANCY FURNITURE AT NAGDEVI STREET, NEAR POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Adam Sajan & Co., who are closing business, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th July, 1922, and on following days, at 2-30 pm. (S. T.) in Nagdevi Street near the Post Office. All kinds of new household furniture and office furniture, comprising of dining tables, chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, teapoys, marble top tables, fancy tile top teapoys, drawing room cabinets, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, office writing table, arm chairs, low and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing tables, writing desks, clothes and gown presses, mirror and tiled door almirahs, towel horses, gown stands, book-stands, hatstands, iron and wooden beds, roll top writing tables, large stock of teak and blackwood, electric switches and other electric goods, etc., etc.

The property is open to view.

Property of another gentleman:—

B. A. motor car, 4 cylinder, 20 H. Power in working order.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th July, 1922.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 208,

Price Re. 1-10-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy, Rs. 2-8-0 2 Copies, Rs 4-6-0.
Six Copies, Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79, Medows St, Fort, Bombay.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Persian knowing GRADUATE, pay Rs. 65 to 80 p.m. as Head Master. Apply to the MANAGER, A. V. School Chikhli (via Billimora).
A R4385

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE to get openings for youngmen (14 As.): How to Grow Riches (Re. 1). CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Rangmahal, LAHORE.
A R4426

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A R4421

WANTED—A Gujarati UNDER-GRADUATE. Apply personally to THE PRINCIPAL, Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R4409

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER with long experience in erection of machinery and capable of attending to electrical installation. Apply stating experience and with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4402

WANTED by old established European Cotton Export firm, AGENTS, well versed in the purchase and selection of kappas and cotton at inland stations and capable of managing an Agency. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13784

WANTED—A MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for a Local Cotton Mill. Apply by letter stating qualifications, experience and salary expected to the AGENTS, CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
13808

SALARY Rs. 100—250 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No fee unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

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C R7360

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging Rooms well ventilated. Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
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G R4423

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FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C. Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 58, Hamil Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

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QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES 6 lbs. or 2 lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Almonds and Apricots, Rs. 13. 6 lbs. Delicious Greengages or Egg Plums, Rs. 9. Delivery Free. Quality Special. Packing Scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. "GRAPES."
GA C13505

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delivious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

CHOICEST ENGLISH PEACHES, delicious and beautiful, daintiest dish for any table, 6 lbs. net for Rs. 10; Very delicious Greengage Plums or Nectarines, 6 lbs. for Rs. 9. All fruit carefully picked and packed in scientifically made boxes and sent carriage paid. SHAMLAL & Co., Quetta (Baluchistan). Telegram: "Fruit."
GA R4387

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—ALBION, 20-H.-P., 1½ ton LORRY with a Troller behind in first class running condition, very little use, nearly new. For further particulars apply to MANAGER, Upper India Steam Flour Mills, Mills, Ambala Cantt.
J A R4309

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—6 anna packets, containing all different stamps: 20 Denmark, 25 Sweden, 15 Roumania, 25 Poland, 25 French Colonies, 15 Turkey, 30 Austria, 30 Austria Republic, 20 Czecho-Slovakia. The lot 205 different Rs. 3. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
I. C13883

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, PEIMAN INSTITUTE, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Peiman System.
L C13573

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH

SPORTS.

RACING EXPERT, 30 years' experience, is open to advise SPORTSMEN concerning POONA RACING. Reliable information from best sources at disposal of CLIENTS. For particulars apply to post box 599, G. P. O., Bombay.
S R4400

POONA SEASON RACE TIPS—We have arranged to obtain at very heavy expenses first hand informations and Gallops of CERTAIN WINNERS in Poona and the same will be imparted to you at nominal charges with a special advisory letter by an expert. Write at once to Post Office Box No. 582 (G. P. O.), when our representative will call on you and fully explain our method.
T R4375

FINANCIAL.

PREMIUM-BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL 1919-1920-1921, and all new loans from ALEX. BRAULT. 71, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Rates cheaper than advertised, when Services are compared. Send for booklet free. Beware of Mushroom Firms.
C13561

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysia, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.

No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COAL—An European Contractor in the Tharia Coalfield desires to arrange contracts for the supply of all classes of Bengal Coal. Will supervise all despatches. Large Stocks in hand. Apply Box No. 8390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4400

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Re. 2 per 100, post free. D. MORRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

WANTED—PURCHASERS of "DEEN BROS." Stockings Gents', Khaki WOOLLEN, Rs. 24 and 25; Cotton Rs. 9; Black and Brown Cotton, Rs. 9-8 per doz., postage and packing extra. Samples per V.-P. P. K. A. DEEN BROS., P. O. Govindapuram, Vanujambadi. (S. India.)
T R4427

SHOEING Register your Horses soon for monthly Rs. 4-8 shoeing with S. C. BETHELL expert farrier of Bombay Light Horse, who personally undertakes Surgical and General shoeing at the Bodyguards' Stables behind the Willingdons Sports Club, TARDEO.
T R4390

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

ON and from the 1st August, there will be slight alterations in and additions to the Up and Down Local Suburban weekday Service between Borivli and Colaba, particulars of which may be obtained from Notices at stations and the One Anna Guide.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th July, 1922.
C13825

GREAT INDIAN PENIUSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

CHANGES IN THE SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from 1st August, 1922, the following trains will run to slightly revised timings.

	137 Down Kurla	99 Down Thana	53 Down. Kalyan.
V. T. Bombay	Dep. 9-30	9-43	10-8
Kurla K...	Arr. 10-10	10-23	10-48
	Dep.	10-24	10-49
Thana	Arr.	10-53	11-18
	Dep.	.....	11-19
Kalyan	Arr.		11-51

For detail timings see corrected Suburban Sheet Time Tables posted at Stations.

B. D. ROBERTSON,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th July, 1922.
C13828

TENDERS.

SALE OF HAY.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING DETACHMENT "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has about 50 to 60 tons hay, which he offers for sale.

2. The hay is slightly damaged by rain and is unfit for long storage though fit for consumption.

3. Interested parties are requested to see the Supervising Officer, Retail and Fodder Division, near Red Gate, Alexandra Dock, who will show them the stock of hay to be sold. Offers must be deposited in the tender box in the office of the undersigned upto 12 noon on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1922, quoting rate per 1000 lbs. and stating the quantity they are prepared to purchase.

4. Offers should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the total of the offer.

5. Offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) J. RICE, Captain,
for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy.
Bombay Castle behind Town Hall,
Bombay, dated 24th July, 22.
C13826

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUTTONJI DOSSABHOY CHOKSEY has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said estate right, title, interest, claim or demand into, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale by the vendor are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at his office at No. 28, Picket Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground (subject to all covenants and conditions to be observed and performed) as mentioned in the Lease dated 22nd October, 1918, and made between Narayan Morojee Zuchu of the one part and Ruttonji Dossabhoy Choksey of the other part situate, lying and being at Ranbill Oart or Zaoba Wadi in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260.878 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less being on portion of a greater piece of land of the Lessor registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Pension and Tax No. 1, New Survey No. 231 and Cadastral Survey No. 2054 and which said piece of land stand the house of the said Vendor which is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4358 (1) and 4358 (3) and Street Nos. 56 and 56B and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—On the East by a sweeper's Gully and beyond that the property of Narotamdas Vurjivandas on the West and North by a common passage belonging to the Lessor and on or towards the South by a passage belonging to the Lessor.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1922.
CHHOTALAL NARSONDAS MUNIM,
Purchasers Vakil.
C13832

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.

Urgent orders executed at special rates with in 24 hours.

Price list on application.

103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. NARAYAN ARJUN SETTDERE has contracted to purchase from FIROZ FAREDOON DABU, the undermentioned property, situate at Kandewadi Girgaum. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, easement, incumbrance, succession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Land Revenue and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiry of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void and the property will be transferred to the name of the purchaser in the Records of the Collector of the Land Revenue and of the Bombay Municipality.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying on the Northern side of Kandewadi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. B/136, Old Survey No. 560, New Survey No. 3/7745 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 360 and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the passage of the oart called Nigdambari Lane and beyond that by the property of Tulsidas Tejpal, on or towards the West by the property of Bal Mangesh Wagle, on or towards the North by the property of Antonio Francesco Ferreira and on or towards the South by Kandewadi Lane and are now partly in the possession of Bai Gangabai, widow of Kashinath Mantri, Vasantrao Kashinath Mantri and Yeshvantrao Kashinath Mantri and the monthly tenants.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1922.

DABHOLKER & CO.,
C13829 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO Bombay.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

Land consisting of THREE separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon, situate at Gorupdeo, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the Maratha Hospital and fronting Chinchpokli Cross Lane and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and admeasuring in all about 48,179 square yards Subject to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the draft of the said lease above referred to and the conditions subject to which the offers will be considered can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of August, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.
C13769

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TRICAMDAS NATHOO, a widower late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, in private service, temporarily residing at Yeotmal in Berar. ..... Deceased.

EBJI NATHOO, brother of Tricamdas Nathoo, the deceased abovenamed, a paternal uncle and natural guardian of his minor niece Manabai Tricamdas of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper on behalf of and for the use and benefit of the said Manabai a minor under the age of 18 years daughter of the said deceased and limited to the period of the said minor attaining the age of majority. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 14th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13834

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P.M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

LATEST! AND GREATEST!

The great picture the world's greatest comedian has been working on for a whole year.

"THE KID"
"THE KID"

with the amazing infantile actor

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

POPULAR PRICES!
Rs. 3 to 4 annas.

Plans for all performances now open
ROSE & CO., LD.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
TENNYSON'S FAMOUS POEM
"Lady Godiva"
A startling motion Picture

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
AN ORIENTAL SUBJECT
PLAYED BY A CAST OF EUROPEAN STARS
"NARAYANA"
A Story of an Indian Idol whose possessor has five wishes.
STARTLING HAPPENINGS
are the result of the various wishes.
FOUNDED ON A STORY BY BAIZAC.

This Week and This Week only

The picture adaptation of the finest story-piece from the great national epic

PANDAVAS IN EXILE

—a picture beautiful, abounding in national atmosphere—

one week more

for the satisfaction of our numerable patrons

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum
Time: 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30
Prices as usual.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT MANDALI

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Saturday 29th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.
and
Sunday 30th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for this play

USE ONLY
"SWARNAMAYEE" INKS.
BRIGHT, BLUE-BLACK AND RED.
Always a pleasure to write with.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.
S. N. Rao Brothers,
C-20, Simplex Bldgs.
BOMBAY 4.

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p.m.
THIRD INSTALMENT
"THE BLUE FOX"
(in 15 Episodes)

ARROW FILM CORPORATION OF AMERICA
The Blue Fox
with
Ann Little

(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode Crammed full of MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE

TO-DAY
Episode 7 WASHED ASHORE
" 8 A PERILOUS LEAP
" 9 THE LOST IDENTITY

GOLDWYN BRAY PICTOGRAPH and HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY with BEBE DANIELS & SNUB POLLARD
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

GLOBE CINEMA EXTRA

on account of
NAGPANCHAMI HOLIDAY
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
including
"KALIA MARDAN"
at 12, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Bodhana
or
Shri Ranchhodrai

The Great devotee of Guzerat in 7 powerful reels

Produced by
NATIONAL FILM Co;
Directed and Photographed by
PATANKER

Daily 4 Shows; 5. 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Satur. & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
Prices as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Are you prepared
FOR A SURPRISE AND A SENSATION
Well, here's something really SMART
ZIGOMAR
ZIGOMAR
ZIGOMAR
has again appeared with his "Z" Gang.
See this "Eclair's" Masterpiece production that has a world-wide
UNEQUALLED REPUTATION!
Together with our
Most Sensational Serial of Millions and Mystery The
EVIL EYE
EVIL EYE
EVIL EYE
Episodes 3 and 4, featuring
The World's Ligntweight Boxer Champion
BENNY LEONARD,
This Double Bill Extraordinary will be presented at the
"STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
4 shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday, Extra Matinee 3-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 25th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Import	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry	13 53
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 00
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	21 38
(As known in Liverpool at — Jan.	21 17
closing time.) — Mar.	21 16
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	20 85
— Jan.	20 71

NING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 25th.

Months.	To-day's Prior.
July	12 83—81
August	12 66—17
Sept.	12 47—15
Oct.	12 30—30
Nov.	.. ..
Dec.	.. ..
Jan.	12 09—18
Feb.	.. ..
Mar	12 03—17
April	.. ..
May	.. ..
June	.. ..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	12 76—26
August	12 56—27
September	12 36..26
Oct.	12 23—27
November	12 12—27
December	12 05—27
January	12 00—27
February	11 96—27
March	11 91—27
April	11 87—27
May	1 82—27
June	11 76—27

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 25th

Months.	To-day's price
July	17 40—30
Aug.	17 25—35
Sept.	17 25—30
Oct.	17 50—30
Nov.	17 55—35
Dec.	17 40—35
Jan.	17 60—35
Feb.	17 75—35
Mar.	17 80—35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 25th.

B. G. Bengal Good	6 40
" " Fully Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 20
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	10 10
" " " Fully Good	10 50
" " " Fine	10 90
M. G. Broach Good	11 00
" " Fully Good	11 40
" " Fine	11 80
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York July	21 17—53
" " " Oct.	21 26—44
" " " Dec.	21 33—47
" " " Jan.	21 16—45
" " " Mar.	21 12—43
Spot Cotton, at New York	.. ..
" " at New Orleans	21 50—25
Futures at New Orleans July	20 97—76
" " at New Orleans Oct.	20 85—50
Rain Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 1/16
Demand Bills	.. ..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 5 8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 25th.

Spot.	21 60+4
Dec	21 35+2
Futures at New York, —	
Jan	21 23+7
Mar	21 18+6

Liverpool, July 25th.

July	12 75—26
Oct.	12 23—27
Spot Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C.	
Liverpool Jan.	12 00—27
Mar.	11 93—27

London, July 25th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 24th.

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
" " 2 months hence	35
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3 4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 13th instant.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 22nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs July-Aug. Paid	52 1/8
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	51/3
Australian 62 lbs. July Paid	53/6

Tone:—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 7/8
Hongkong	£ 115
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold July-Aug. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£ 17 1 2
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 22 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay round delivered per ton July-Aug. Sellers	£ 9 3/16
Foria Rapeseed—July-Aug. Sellers	£ 14 7/8
Linseed Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£ 20
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 86
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 83 3 8
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	10 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 53 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/4
7 p c. Indian Loan	£ 110 1 2

Unchanged

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augs-Sept.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Sellers	7 3/4
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	2
Tone:—Steady.	

JAVA SUGAR

Brown Sugar 15/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	8 8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/7 1 2
Do. Do. Aug-Sept. Sellers	20/7 1, 2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug. Sept. Sellers	21 4 1/2
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 26.

To-day 4 points are reported higher in New York futures. The recent decline of about 100 points in America seenes to have been due partly to reports of favourable weather in America and improving crop accounts, and partly to a falling off of trade demand at the higher level of prices previously reached. The near future of the market will depend on the weather conditions and reports of the extent of boll-weevil damage. It is, therefore, difficult to form any definite opinion, but on the whole we think that even continued favorable weather conditions are not likely to cause much further decline, whilst on the other hand unfavorable weather or damage by boll-weevils might cause considerable further advances.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 490 and declined to Rs. 488 on office selling. It then advanced to Rs. 490½ the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 490. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 490 and closed at Rs. 488. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 435 and advanced till Rs. 439 on buying by an office, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 542 and went upto Rs. 544 on Marwari Bull Operators buying the same rate ruling at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 449 and improved to Rs. 451 on buying by Marwari shroffs. From this level it eased to Rs. 447½ on Jobbers selling, and again advanced to Rs. 452½ on buying by cutcha candy Marwari Brokers, the same rate ruling at 4 P. M. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 362.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and there was little inquiry by Exporters and Mills.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C. F. M.)

Bombay, July 26th

			Rs
F. G. Broach	..	April/May	485 1/2
Fully Good Broach	..	July/Augt.	538
" " "	..	Dec./Jan.	360
Fine Oomra	..	Dec./Jan.	452
" "	..	Sept.	445 1/2
Southerns	..	July/Augt.	506

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	..	April May	488
Fully Good Broach	..	July/August	542
" " "	..	Dec./Jan.	366
Fine Oomra	..	Dec./Jan.	456
" "	..	Sept.	450
Southerns	..	July/Augt.	510

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26th.

Description, Super Fine	F Good	Good	fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	406	386	366	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	470	450	435	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	510	490	475	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	495	475	460	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	555	545	535	..	..
Southerns	..	..	..	520	510	500	..

RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts of Cotton produce for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 25th 1922.

Cotton	4705 Bales.
Wheat	5116 Cwt.
Linseed	11440 "
Rape, etc.	1074 "
Gingellyseed	542 "
Poppyseed	59 "
Groundnuts	1797 "
Cartorseed	2155 "
Rice	69807 "
Myrabollams	2065 "
Cottonseed	5490 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1757 "
Juwar	50 "
Masur	167 "
Barley	Nil
Bajra	590 "
Coal	5842 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 26th

	Merkat Rates
Bank Teledraphic	1-2 9/16
Bank Demand	1-2 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-2 1/16
Tea Demand	340
American Dollars	316
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	269
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 26th.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	9 4 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	62 0 0	9 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61 9 0	8 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 15 0	11 6 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 3 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 10 0	15 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 14 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	83 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Black	65 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	77 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	7 10 0	8 0 0
Barley	46 0 0	.. ..
COastorseed	82 0 0	12 10 0
otton Seeds Ready	37 0 0	5 6 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	9 5 0
Wheat, Aug—Sept.	9 9 6
Linseed, May	15 2 0
Linseed, Sept,	15 10 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

July 26.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/14.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26/14/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 16/15/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92/10.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 92/12.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92/10.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 25/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 341.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 361.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 351.
On Japan Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 160.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 269.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 1791.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 346.
London Gold ready sh. 92-5.
London Silver ready d. 35.
London Silver forward d. 35.
Tone of silver Quiet Steady. Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $4.45 1/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 53.10.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.40.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 56.10.
Italian Exchange Liras. 96.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 2225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/1.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1360 x.d., India 121, Central 37/4, Tata 16/4 and Eastern 83.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Alliance 305n, Apollo 90, Birla Mills 95, Bombay Cotton 1240, By. Dyeing 1470, Bradbury 1060, Century 842/8, Cent. India 4980, Colaba Land 2330, Coorla 265, Crescent 547/8, Currimbhoy 1970, David 1807/8, Edw. Sassoon 540, Elphinston 157/8, Fazulbhoy 1370, Gokak 245, Ind. Bleaching 215, Ind. Malwa 712/8, Jamshed Mfg. 465

MILL STORES.

July 26.

The Quotations are as under:—
Healds Rs. 2-5-0 (Quiet tone-Home offers firm).
Reeds Rs. 0-5-3 (No further fluctuations).
Roller cloth Rs. 10-0-0 (Little demand).
Sizing flannels Rs. 5-4-0 (Quiet market).
Slubbings Rs. 36 (Japanese have poor enquiry).
Rovings Rs. 30 (Unaltered market).
Conical pirns 5in. Rs. 6-8-0 (Poor spot enquiry).
Pickers Rs. 75-9-0.
Picking bands Rs. 2-4-0 (Some activity).
Weft grates Rs. 30.
Card Cans Rs. 5 (Steel quality).
Bandings Re. 1-4-0 (Oldham make).
Fillets Rs. 0-14-0 (Cylinder and Doffer pairs).
Lambeth Rope Rs. 2.
Kastoorchand 905 x.d., Kohinoor 3065, Khatao 600, Madhavrao Scd 260, M. Petit 4775, Meyer Sassoon 320, Morarji 7160, New Great 930, New City 725, Pabani 885, Pearls 1095, Phoenix 930, Planet 272/8, Shapurji 352/8 Simplex 850, Standard 2625, Swan 1220, Swadeshi 5050, Tata Mill 1160 x.d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 530, B. Burma 520, B. Barma N. I. 155 pr., Bt. Burma pet 8/4, B. Flour 1500, By. Tramway 125, B. Steam 232/8, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 285, Katni Ord. 255 x.d., Katni Defd. 1240 x.d., New India 21/4, Shiv. Rajpur 31, Tata Iron Ord. 60, Tata Iron Defd. 215, Tata Iron N. Ord. 52/8 Tata Iron N. Defd. 180, Tata Hydro 870, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia Steam 7/12.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 26th July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.41	56.75	59.07	29 31
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.59	51.94	59.99	31.73
Esplanade (Gov. Tej. Hospital)	0.43	53.18	55.53	31.48
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.53	56.41	58.95	32.87
Scamp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 25th.

Means of Observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 8 p.m. & 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches		29.718
Temperature of Air	Degrees	79.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76.8
Dew Point	"	75.8
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.894
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	9.6
Maximum temperature of Air	"	83.1
Minimum do do	"	77.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W. S.W. W.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	9.5
Fall of Rain	inches	0.46
Total fall during month	"	39.62
Do. do. year	"	56.66
Additional fall of rain up to 18 a.m. of 26th July		0.18

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	27	m 0 53	28 3	27	m 6 51	14 8
		1 21a	30 0		7 31a	16 1
F.	28	m 1 39	28 3	28	m 7 35	15 4
		2 3a	29 7		8 17a	16 7
S.	29	m 2 28	27 10	29	m 8 19	16 6
		2 47a	28 9		9 7a	16 3
S.	30	m 3 24	27 1	30	m 9 14	17 9
		3 35a	27 10		10 4a	16 8
M.	31	m 4 27	26 5	31	m 10 20	19 2
	Aug.	4 27a	26 8	Aug.	11 9a	17 1
Tu.	1	m 5 40	25 10	1	m 11 38	20 2
		5 29a	25 9			
W.	2	m 0 6	27 11	2	m 6 6	14 4
		0 41a	30 0		6 49a	16 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
July 27 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
" 28 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
" 29 (Saturday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 30 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 31 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
Aug. 1 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER EPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south-east of the division. Ambala reports a very heavy fall of 4.05in. while Hissar and Delhi had 1.30in. and 0.73in. respectively. Skies are clear at Multan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Hissar. Both day and night temperatures were higher than usual in the north while the latter was below normal at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general and heavy. Mainpuri reports 2.27in. Jhansi 1.50in. Cawnpore 2.79in. and Allahabad 2.74in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Both day and night temperatures fell and were below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has feen locally in Rajputana, Kotah reports a heavy fall of 2.02in. while Mount Abu and Jaipur received 0.78in. and 0.20in. respectively. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and night temperature was below normal at Kotha and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen locally. Dwarka had 0.10in. Surat 0.76in. Ahmedabad 0.22in. and Indore 0.10in. Skies are heavily clouded and at Ahmedabad day temperature was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—There has been a further decrease of rain, Chanda reporting 5.49in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad day temperature was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain. Bombay had 0.41in. Ratnagiri 0.67in. Mormugao 0.40in. and Karwar 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona, Belgaum and Aurangabad report 0.30in. 0.81in. and 0.20in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ much from the average.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given heavy rain in the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the south-east Punjab and east Rajputana. Precipitation however has been scanty in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, south Gujarat, east Rajputana, the United Provinces and the south-east Punjab and local rain in Malabar and Central India West. A few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Kathiawar. Falls exceeding two inches amount to 2.02in. at Kotah 2.27in. at Mainpuri, 2.79in. at Cawnpore, 2.74in. at Allahabad and 4.05in. at Ambala. The sea remains rough on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts where strong winds are still blowing.

Forecast.—Decrease of rain is likely in the United Provinces, the south-east Punjab and east Rajputana and some extension is probable in the north Punjab. Present conditions are likely to continue elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th July 1922.

The monsoon is weak in the Peninsula and north-west India but has been very active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, Gujarat, Central India West, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui four inches; Tavoy five; Moulmein two; Akyab three; Gauhati one and a half; Dhubri three; Shillng two; Cherrapunji eleven; Darjiling, Jessore three; Cox's-Bazar, Mymensingh, Bogra five; Chittagong two; Narayanganj one; Cuttack two; Chaibasa, Ranchi one and a half; Hazaribagh, Daltonganj two; Patna one and a half; Gaya, Gorakhpur, Benares three; Bareily one and a half; Lucknow four; Behraich one; Sutna two; Pachmarhi, Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY 1922

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 25th	97	84	75	..	0	0
Jask	..	95.8	86.6	86	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	97.8	6 8	85	..	0	—0 16
Do. th	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan	..	102.5	86.2	66	..	0.55	—1.57
Rawalpindi	..	108.3	88.3	57	..	3.26	—5.05
Lahore	..	106.4	85.8	72	..	2.41	—3.79
Hissar	..	101.9	75.8	94	1.30	4.49	—0.59
Ambala	..	98.6	75.5	88	4.05	20.02	+10.53
Delhi	..	96.8	73.2	89	0.73	6.21	—3.48
UNITED PROVINCES							
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipuri	..	86.3	73.1	92	2.27	18.46	+9.96
Jhanso	..	88.6	71.8	91	1.50	15.14	+1.22
Cawnpore	..	80.8	74.1	93	2 79	13.83	+1.94
Allahabad	..	0.0	74.0	96	2 74	16.16	+1.81
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobanad	..	104.1	85.0	65	..	0	—1.05
Karachi	..	89.1	80.8	87	..	0.09	—3.40
Ajmer	..	89.2	76.8	79	..	4.60	—3.01
Jaipur	..	92.5	73.2	86	0.20	5.51	—3.16
Kotah	..	91.2	78.2	95	2 02	8.90	—1.65
Mount Abu	..	71.0	64.9	97	0 78	8.87	—14.21
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	..	87.0	75.7	81	..	2.56	—5.30
Dwarka	..	85.2	75.8	79	0 10	4.35	—4.11
Veraval	..	82.9	78.8	93	0 05	4.43	—5.51
Rajkot	..	86.8	75.1	88	0 03	4.81	—9.10
Bhavnagar Para	..	93.0	77.6	80	..	7.80	—2.42
Surat	..	88.9	76.4	93	0 76	23.70	+0.38
Ahmedabad	..	97.6	76.3	93	0.22	8.97	—6.05
Deesa	..	90.0	76.0	84	0.06	3.73	—6.14
Neemuch	..	84.3	73.9	87	0.01	17.43	+6.25
Indore	..	79.3	71.4	93	0 10	15.83	+1.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES							
Jubbulpore	..	77.9	74.5	87	..	24.37	+4.91
Saugor	..	78.4	72.6	93	0.03	20.72	+2.46
Hosangabad	..	80.1	73 0	96	0.03	20.88	+1.97
Khandwa	..	88.4	72.3	86	..	6.13	—6.73
Akola	..	87.7	74.5	81	0.07	19.09	+5.39
Amroto	..	84.8	73.4	90	0 06	13.57	—0.92
Nagpur	..	82.3	75.0	77	0 02	15.02	—5.92
Chanda	..	85.7	73.6	83	0 49	15.56	—6.37
Raipur	..	89.2	74.1	85	0.05	22.58	+2.10
KONKAN—							
Bombay	..	83.1	76.8	86	0 41	56.75	+15.42
Ratnagiri	..	80.1	75.2	88	0 67	79.85	+20 81
Mormugoa	..	82.4	74.5	74	0 40	38.98	+11.29
Karwar	..	82.2	74.5	90	0 65	78.80	+7.09
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	..	87.9	72.2	84	0 01	8.13	—0.51
Ahmednagar	..	85.4	70.1	80	..	7 53	—0.86
Poona	..	78.4	69.9	83	0.30	10.10	—1.12
Sholapur	..	86.5	70.0	84	..	10.93	+2.34
Bijapur	..	81.7	68.4	82	..	4.40	—0.82
Belgaum	..	72.5	67.2	92	0.81	24.57	+1.94
Aurangabad	..	83.2	69.8	91	0.20	14.45	+3.00
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	8 .4	72.3	81	0.05	11.88	—2.26
Hyderabd	..	84.5	72.0	79	..	6.71	—3.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalaore	..	86.0	73.6	88	0 39	84.26	+14.52
Calicat	..	79.2	73.3	98	0 29	81 21	+20.45
Cochin	..	84.8	74.7	87	0 91	57.25	+8.45
Colombo	..	86.0	78.0	82	..	12.56	+0.14
ADJACENT INLAND STATIONS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—							
Mangalpatam	..	93.8	79.1	73	..	8.78	—1 05
Bellary	..	86.5	73.7	67	..	0.61	—2.91
Cuddapha	..	96.6	77.9	67	..	4.38	—1.76
Madras	..	96.3	79.7	68	..	5.10	+0.05
Bangalore	..	81.5	64.0	85	..	5.40	—0.97
Coimbatore	..	87.2	69.5	76	..	3.14	+0.11
Trichinopoly	..	99.3	78.4	58	..	0.61	—1.88
Negapatam	..	93.	7 .7	60	..	3.17	+0.39

CHEMICALS MARKET.

July 26.

Dutch and Japanese Farina which had witnessed some scarcity coupled with a good deal of animation, have become quiet again and the demand has also gone down appreciably. Some lots of Ditch changed hands at Rs. 28-12-0 per cwt. Japanese is quoted at Rs. 26. Dextrine too has eased and lots are offered at Rs. 38 per cwt for Japanese and American at Rs. 30 per cwt. Sago flour has no further fluctuations and the demand also is comparatively poor.

Among dyeing chemicals, Bichromate potash and soda have arrived in large lots and are ruling easy without having a good enquiry. Aniline salt, also has appreciably gone down and changed hands at Rs. 0-11-6 per lb. Yellow prussiate potash, Oxalic acid, Brown sugar Lead and Litharge are almost quiet. Epsom salt is quoted at Rs. 6. Zinc Chloride has declined by about a rupee and Magnesium chloride by about half a rupee per cwt. The other chemicals ruled almost the same.

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LONDON TOPICS.

THE DUBLIN BATTLE.

A MEDICAL SENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 6.

A friend just back from the Dublin battle area tells me that a feature of the situation is the sharply-contrasted types engaged in the fighting. The Free State troops, officers and men are extremely smart in appearance, and usually impressively good-looking. The rank and file as well as the officers strike the observer, however, as rather youthful soldiers. The smooth faces of mere boys are of frequent occurrence. The Republicans are also on the youthful side commonly enough, and Rory O'Connor's men in the Four Courts were mostly swaggering youths, who got the wind up directly the artillery entered into the argument, and were actually moving to give themselves up before the surrender took place. But the Irregular leaders are middle-aged men frequently enough, with black hair turning grey and very dour looks. The Free State junior sub manages to combine a notably smart style of get-up with the equipment of a Western train robber. Some of them have beautifully-tailored tunics, and smart riding breeches, with a revolver carefully strapped down the outside of each leg, handy for either hand. I note that one of the picture papers describes Free State officers as "of the Regular I.R.A." Even Fleet Street ought to know by now that the I. R. A. are Irregulars, and again the Government, and that such a thing as a Regular Republican is, under the express terms of the Treaty, impossible.

The State Footmen.

The fact that the threats of further Sinn Fein violence in London have necessitated the reinauguration of "personal protection" is not found by Ministers to be an altogether unmixed evil. For the police guard in his less strenuous moments becomes an excellent substitute footman, with the additional advantage that he is State-supported. It is quite a ceremony when a Minister descends from his car, the door of which is held open by his plain-clothes guard, who bows gracefully as he relieves his "charge" of overcoat or parcels. The police, however, do not regard the duties with any great enthusiasm, for the majority of these detailed for the work are men of rank in the force, and they know what would be the consequences if any injury was suffered by a Minister. Mr. Churchill is the most guarded Minister at the moment, and with good reason, for he is believed to have received a personal intimation of the "three days to live" variety.

A New Atlantic Record.

Experts seem to be tolerably confident that a new Atlantic record for steam vessels will shortly be established. All manner of people who are interested in sea-going events, as well as a considerable proportion of the sporting public, who rejoice in records of all sorts, are closely following the Cunarder Mauretanis's performances. This vessel, the Tyne-built sister ship to the ill-fated Clyde-built Lusitania, is at present the fastest ocean greyhound afloat. She has recently made a post-war Atlantic record, considerably behind her pre-war world's record passage, and now has got within four knots of her pre-war record day's steaming. As all Atlantic travellers know, the day's run, reckoning from noon to noon, is always posted up in the main saloon before lunch time, and is the exciting subject of a daily sweepstake, among the passengers. The Mauretania's post-war day's record is 610 knots at an average of 26.29 knots an hour. Marine engineers expect the Cunarder to create a new Atlantic record, in spite of her age, because she is now fitted with oil-burning engines, which have not yet had time to settle down to their best running. Once they are at their best we shall hear of a new Atlantic record, which will possibly cut some hours off the pre-war one. All this, of course, applies to merchant vessels. The fastest Atlantic trip was made during the war by a British battle-cruiser.

Vanishing Ghosts.

Middle-aged readers may have observed how gradually and silently the sad pale ghosts of Victorian days are vanishing. In the words of one of the Victorian poets, they drain their cups a round or two before, and one by one creep silently to rest. How many of us have noticed the subtle disappearance of the once familiar and honoured tea cosy? Twenty years ago it was at the zenith of its pride, a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. Our grandmothers lavished prodigies of embroidery work upon it. Few of their bobbed offspring of to-day have even seen one in an old drawer. As unobstrusively as one of these gentle silvery spinsters of Victorian times, who were the best aunts in the whole world, the tea cosy has slipped out of the scheme of things. It is strange that neither Dean Inge nor the Poet Laureate has a word to say in valedictory elegy. Apparently the Victorian tea cosy is to float upon its watery bier unwept, and welter to the parching wind of a Cocktail era without the meed of one melodious tear. I am old enough to remember tea cosies as a sovereign institution. And I despise the generation that despises them. By heaven they kept the tea hot: In the days of my youth suburban hostesses did not hand round second cups that were frigidly tepid. Don't talk to me about modern spirit kettles. Give me the antiquated old tea cosy, with its soothing warm silk inside, and its richly embroidered roses round the top, that made us love grandmother more!

A Doctors' Dilemma.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier's new play at the West End—"The Risk", an adaptation of Dr. Baron Henri de Rothschild's play "Le Caducee" produced in Paris and recently given a trial run at Brighton—promises to cause a medical sensation. It holds up a very sordid picture of modern surgical specialists' methods, and is already being severely criticised in advance by eminent London practitioners, as calculated to bring their professional practice into public disrepute and to weaken that moral influence over patients which is half the doctor's battle. In reality a famous surgeon figures as the villain in the piece, and is shown offering a handsome commission to general practitioners on such fees as he secures from operations performed through their advice. Obviously the innuendo is a grave one, and, though it is generally believed that no such practice obtains in this country, the surgeons resent such possibilities being even suggested. Mr. Bourchier is undisturbed by the pother, holding that the play is a serious work, worthy of presentation on its dramatic merits, and likely to do good rather than harm by exposing a possible charletanism which apparently is not unknown outside this country, even if we assume that nothing of the kind could possibly occur in comfortable London. It is difficult to see on what logical grounds one suggestion made from Harley Street—that the Lord Chamberlain should ban the play—could be enforced. But we shall certainly see, on the first night a fine array in the stalls of surgical dress suits.

The Rivals.

The Royal Academy duel between Mr. Sargent and Mr. Sims is a frightful affair. Although nothing else at present interests London art circles, some people may not have heard about it. It arises from the fact that both painters have sent portraits of the same beautiful lady, and each hangs on the line in adjoining rooms. Comparisons were, of course, at once inevitable, and a furious faction fight has ensued amongst the art critics and Chelsea practitioners. Any time you visit Burlington House you will see queer individuals generally of a Bohemian habit and with oil stains on their suits, rushing off from studying Mr. Sargent's portraits to ponder Mr. Sims' work. The beautiful subject of all this frightfulness is Lady Rocksavage, whose dark Oriental magnetism shines forth ravishingly in both portraits, but with entirely different effect. Mr. Sims has painted her with exterior romance, seated in a brilliant loggia, with her little son on her knee, in deshabille, and a wonderful blue vase at her elbow. She looks out at you wistfully from large black eyes in festive mood. Mr. Sargent's three-quarter-length standing figure is treated with interior romance. There are no loggias, babies or blue vases, but just an alien beauty with tragic eyes in the purple and fine linen of a Tennysonian English Princess. But those are truly haunting eyes. Mr. Sims's work is brilliantly clever; Mr. Sargent's is a masterpiece.

Fleet's Target Ship.

The ex-German light cruiser Nuremberg, upon which the King is witnessing firing experiments by the Atlantic Fleet in the Channel this week, is one of the few vessels bearing names which were originally those of other vessels sunk in the War. The first Nurnberg was a light criuser in Admiral von Spee's squadron, which was destroyed by Sir Doveton Sturdee off the Falklands. The Germans transferred her name to a new light cruiser, the Thetis, just as they did that of the famous Emden, to a cruiser which was to have been called the Nymphe. The same thing happened in our own Service. After Zeebrugge, the name of the Vindictive was given to an aircraft-carrier, which had been laid down as the Cavendish. Similarly, the destroyer Shark, now in the Mediterranean Fleet, is so named after the boat which went down with colours flying at Jutland. Most curious in this connection was the loss of two destroyers known as Recruit. The first was sunk by submarine off the Galloper light-ship on May 1, 1915. Her name was given to a new destroyer, and she, too, was sunk by mine in the North Sea on August 9, 1917.

The King In Torbay.

Torbay is a fit and proper place for such naval occasions as the present. A large proportion of our naval personnel still comes from Devon, the shire of the sea kings, and, apart from being about our best anchorage, Torbay has figured in big sea history. Within the crescent of deep blue water formed by the jutting headlands of Daddy Hole Plain and Berry Head, the former on the Torquay side and the latter on the Brixham side, there is safe mooring for the world's fleets in smooth water, except when a gale blows from the South East. During the War several Hun submarines poked their periscopes above Torbay waters, and the Brixham fishing trawlers had a rough time with them, but the last sea fight there was in the Napoleonic Wars. An old sailor whose life covered the period from 1801 to 1895 once described to me how all Brixham rushd off one Sunday moning to Berry Head, where two French frigates were hammering one English frigate, within gunshot of the Head, while the Admiral in charge of a hopelessly wind-bound fleet of three-decker line-of-battle ships inside Torbay bit his thumbs, and ordered all the fleet's boats out to tow an eighty-gunner round Berry Head to the rescue.

Ancient and Modern.

The crowd on Berry Head watched the efforts of the Admiral to get his battleship out, on one side, and a hammer-and-tongs sea fight between the frigates on the other. There was a great roaring of guns, and the battle smoke swept across the Berry. My old seaman got out there, toddling along with his mother holding his hand and praying to God as the cannon thundered, in time to see the English frigate, pretty badly shot about, slowly lumbering under a few ragged sails round the Head into Torbay, followed in even worse array by the two Frenchmen as prizes under our ensign. Later that same eye-witness was rowed out from Brixham round the Belerophon and saw Napoleon, standing cross-armed on the stern gallery, gazing towards France, and his vanished greatness, on the eve of St. Helena. Long years before the name Napoleon was heard in the world, Drake and other seamen of the Elizabethan Age sank their anchors in the Torbay gravel, and brought their prizes of the Holy Armada there. A great old barn still stands gallantly, within a few years of Torquay station, where the captured Dons were imprisoned.

TEN RUPEE FRANCHISE.

UNJUST OPPOSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The attitude of some of our Corporators and Councillors against the grant of ten rupee franchise is really regrettable. For, such an attitude is directly and distinctly.

(1) Against the basic principle of self-government.

(2) It is against the very foundation of democracy.

(3) It is against the best traditions of civic life.

(4) For Parsis, it is doubly regrettable. For opposition to the widening of the franchise is in utter contravention of the principles and policy of our Great City Fathers, Nawroji Furdoonji, Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta.

(5) It is even against the spirit of catholicity, generosity and philanthropy, which have brought such fair name and fame to Parsis all over India and over the world.

(6) It is, I submit, a poor appreciation of the splendid support, which Hindu and Moslem voters have given to Parsi Candidates for Corporation or for Council.

It is hoped, that better counsels will prevail, and that the voters of Bombay will lend their support to those that serve their interests, no matter whether they are Jews or Christians, Parsis, Hindus or Mahomedans. We are the denizens of the same city; and the civic interests must not be subordinated to racial or commercial considerations.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SIR GEORGE LLYOD'S ADDRESS.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay made the following speech at the "At Home" to meet the delegates of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, Poona, on the 24th instant.

"Mr. Haroon Jaffer, ladies and gentlemen.—I am grateful to you, Sir, and to my honourable colleague Shaik Ghulam Hussain, for the kind terms in which you have just referred to me. It has been a great pleasure to me to attend this important gathering of leading Mahomedans in the Presidency and to realise from the distinguished people that compose it how real is the interest of Moslems in Western India in the advance of their community's education.

It is a pleasure to me to be here, for I am bound to confess that, after the best part of my life spent in Moslim countries, I do not feel a stranger either when I lisen to your music, as I have to-day, or hear your speech or interpret your ideas. I have tried during the last 3½ years since I have been at the head of affairs in this presidency to watch over your interests as jealously and as carefully as I can. I can assure you that my sympathy with Moslim aspirations is real.

As regards your educational progress, I see from statistics that this has been steady. though this last year owing to financial and other difficulties your full progress has not been maintained. It depends more upon the zeal of the community than upon its financial wealth that educational progress should continue.

With warmest wishes for the welfare of all that pertains to Islam in general and to your community in particular."

PATHAN NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

MANDVI RESIDENTS' MEMORIAL TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A representation has been addressed to the President and Councilors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by several prominent merchants, residents and property owners of Samuel Street, Dontad Cross Lane, Khoja Molla (Gheru Guli), Khadak and Dongri Street complaining as follows:—

"In the above stated localities very low class and doubtful characters generally occupy the vacant ground floor or "otlas" of many houses in which respectable tenants live with their families on the upper floors.

These Pathans have often proved sources of nuisance and annoyance and cause of terror and dread to the respectable inhabitants in those localities owing to their usual harassing and plundering conduct. Besides they make the places unhealthy. They use the "otlas" as well as the greater portion of the public roads by cooking and sleeping there and thus affect the public traffic to a very great extent. These are open facts and well known to the public officers in charge of the localities and also to those of you who frequently drive or motor through these localities.

Being of a fighting nature they are often found to fight among themselves as well as with the residents of the localities and thus make the localities very unsafe and dangerous for the inhabitants to move about particularly the lady members and children of their families.

The Landlords are also afraid of them and they dare not take any steps to remove them from the "otlas" or ground floor which they choose to occupy in their house whenever they find the same vacant.

We very much regret to state that neither the Police nor the Municipal Officers responsible and allocated for these localities seem to take any steps or move in the matter or remove this encroachment and obstruction on the Public Road which is so detrimental and objectionable to the residents there.

We have put up with this hardship for a very long time and have made complaints but to no purpose. We have therefore decided to seek your protection and we therefore beg you to take the matter into your hands and do the needful to give us the relief which we so long for."

"WAGING WAR."

TRIAL OF PROMINENT WORKER OF KERALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, July 26.

The trial of the most notable and sensational case connected with the Moplah rebellion in Malabar commenced yesterday before Mr. E. P. Walsh, I.C.S., Special Judge, the accused being Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, a very prominent Congress and Khilafat worker in Malabar and a leading vakil of the Perinthalmanna Bar, who had suspended practice in response to the Congress resolution and who is charged with waging war against the king and sedition. Accused, who is defended by Mr. K. G. Raman Menon, assisted by Mr. K. Kesavan Nayar, appeared in Khaddar clothes and a Gandhi cap. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon assisted by Mr. T. Sangunni. The case for prosecution was that several months prior to the actual outbreak of insurrection at Tirurangadi on the 20th August last anti-Government propaganda, known as Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements, was being carried on vigorously by irresponsible agitators, one of whom was the accused who was a Graduate of the Madras University and who was practising as a vakil at Perintalmanaa before he suspended practice. Though majority of the insurgents were Moplahs whose ignorance, religious frenzy and fanaticism had been worked up to a very high pitch by Khilafat and Non-co-operation agitators, many prominent Hindu-Khilafatists and Non-co-operators, including the accused, took prominent part in the general insurrection by inciting and encouraging the Moplahs of Ernad and Walluvanad to take up arms against the Crown and by closely associating themselves with various active rebels. In July and August, 1921, dangerous and unlawful activities of the accused reached their zenith and in those months he visited various fanatical Moplah centres dressed as a Moplah and addressed meetings at some places, whereat he incited his hearers by violent speeches to foment rebellion and to continue and carry on insurrection already in full swing. A few days before rebellion broke out the accused went to Oduvampetta Mosque in Chembressery along with rebel leaders and organised a meeting at which he said, amongst other things, that those who were against the Khilafat were their enemies who deserved to be done away with, and that they should be ready to sacrifice their lives for the cause. Three days after the general rising, accused went to Manjeri and made a speech, in course of which he said that British Government was at an end, that British Government had no troops, that if Moplahs were to unite they could easily overthrow the present Government and establish a Khilafat rule instead and that all of them should be prepared to sacrifice their lives for Khilafat cause. By the aforesaid speeches the accused brought and attempted to bring into hatred and contsmpt Government established by law in British India. The accused also excited and attempted to excite disaffection towards the said Government.

POLICE INSPECTOR EXAMINED.

The first witness for prosecution was Circle Inspector, M. Narayana Menon, he stated that the accused belonged to a very respectable family in Walluvanad and that he was enjoying a pretty decent practice at the Bar. The accused was an active worker who had visited almost all places within his jurisdiction for Khilafat and Congress work. The accused was dressed invariably ac a Moplah. The prominent Khilafat workers at Karuvarakundu and other places, who actively participated in the rebellion were friends and associates of the accused. Accused once said to witness:—"What about your anti-Khilafat movement? You have been ruling the country for a long time, now let us do it for some time." At the Malabar District Conference held at Manjeri, accused had spoken in support of the Khilafat resolution.

The next witness was a Moplah named Aliyammad. He in the course of his evidence said the accused asked him why Moplahs did not help the Khilafat movement. Witness replied that he was ignorant of the meaning of the word Khilafat. In the meantime a party came from northern direction. They were about one-hundred rebels and were armed with guns swords and daggers. Abou Hajee was one of the leaders of the mob. As the mob came near, the accused took off his cap, raised it over his head and shook hands with Abou Hajee. Under orders of the accused all men presented arms. Accused then asked Abdu Hajee about the occurrences at Nilambur during their trip there. Abdu Hajee said that about 17 men had been murdered and that property belonging to Nilambur Rajahs had been destroyed. Accused then asked as to how many Nilambur Rajahs had been killed. Abdu Hajee replied that none of the Rajahs had been killed. Accused then said the Thampurans (meaning Rajahs) ought to have been killed because they were against the Khilafat and Congress. Accused told Abdul Hajee "Don't be afraid, if you die you will go to heaven. You must preserve ammunition. You should not waste it as it is essential. Swords and sticks are sufficient to attack our country-men who are against the Khilafat."

Next witness Mamed Moyan Gurikkal stated that accused made a speech at Manjeri in front of the bank in the course of which he said "The rule of white men has come to an end. The Moplahs have been known to be brave. It was Moplahs who drove away the white men from Tirurangadi. If we all stand together we shall win our cause. White men have only a few soldiers. If we withstand them for a few days we shall get help from outside. Those who work against the Khilafat are our enemies. They should not be spared.

A MOPLAH'S DEPOSITION.

Marakkar, next witness, a Moplah by caste, stated that accused visited Pandikad mosque, with Mamed Musaliar four or five days prior to the Moplah outbreak and made a speech. Accused said that they could easily establish Khilafat Government if they were to work unitedly, sacrificing their person and property for that purpose.

The next witness Hassan Hajee deposed to the effect that accused had visited Oduvampatta Mosque ten or fifteen days prior to the rebellion and made a speech there advocating establishment of Khilafat Government and urging that those who did not join them were their enemies and that those persons should be subjected to all sorts of annoyance and trouble.

SUB-INSPECTORS' EXAMINATIONS.

Sub-Inspector Karunakaran Nayar was next examined. He stated the accused was a prominent Khilafat leader, whose associates were Chembressery Thangal, Moideenkutty Musaliar and others who had been sentenced to death for waging war against the King. It was after the visit of the accused to Chembraesserry that some of the Moplahs began to manufacture weapons. Accused and Mamed Musaliar were chief men who enlisted volunteers. Accused was moving as a Moplah and living with Moplahs. Sub-Inspector Krishnan next witness, referred to the visit of accused to Karuvarakundu a week prior to the rebellion. He had occasion to talk to the accused. He told accused that it was dangerous to make speeches of that kind to fanatical Moplahs of that place. Accused said that he did not want to be dictated by witness and that he had realised the result of what he was doing.

Rao Sahib A. C. Govindan Nambiar, Inspector of Police, Walluvanad, stated that accused had visited Tirurangadi and adjoining places for spreading Khilafat movement. He told the accused that Tirurangadi was a dangerous place for Khilafat work and that at any time a rebellion might break out there. Accused said that he was doing what was right and that he need not be taught.

Witness Ebrayakutty stated that the accused had urged him to popularise Khilafat Government, to drive British Government and to establish Khilafat rule. The accused told him that he was a Hindu *vakil* who had suspended practice and who would do the needful in the matter of establishing Khilafat rule if witness and others were reluctant to do the needful.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT EXAMINED.

Khan Bahadur E. V. Amoo Sahib, Deputy Superintendent of Police, stated that the accused was a very prominent Khilafat worker. One day accused told witness that he was prepared even for death and that British Government had by their treachery broken their pledges given to Turkey and thereby insulted Islam, when he told the accused that his ideas about the Khilafat were false.

Mr. K. P. Raman Menon will cross-examine the witness to-day.

LATE MR. JAMNADAS BHAGWANDAS.

DEATH OF A HINDU PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. Jamnadas Bhagwandas ex partner of Messrs. F. Murgelia and Co., the famous Tile and Marble Merchants of Bombay and son-in-law of the late Mr. Ghollabhai Haridas of the Bank of Bombay passed off on the 12th of July 1922. The deceased gentleman had given Rs. 35,000 in various charities last year and he has left instructions to his executors to give one lakh of rupees for the cause of female education and for publishing translations of books of public utility. He has also provided for feeding the inmates of the Victoria Blind Institute, Walkeshwar Sanskrit Pathshalla, Surat Anath Ashram, and Broach Anath Ashram. He has also given Rs. 1,000 to the Surat Nirashrit Fund. The deceased gentleman was born in a very poor condition and he was a self-made man. He died at the age of 62.

DROUGHT IN ANANTHAPUR.

SITUATION VERY GLOOMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 25.

Reports from Ananthapur indicate gloomy situation so far. In portions of Gooty Taluq which have suffered very much during the last two years continuously from famine conditions followed by two decidedly bad years there is reported to be much cause for anxiety. In the other parts of the same division conditions are said to be comparatively better. But even there should the week go without rain, it will be necessary to start test works from August 1st. The Collector is watching the situation very carefully. The Revenue Member is expecting final reports from the Collectors of Karnool and Ananthapur by the end of this month and if the situation demands his presence there, he has made arrangements to start on August 5th.

PROSECUTION OF CONGRESS WORKERS IN RAWALPINDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, July 25.

Nine Congress workers are being prosecuted here under section 17 (B) Criminal Law Amendment Act before Fateh Singh, Magistrate. The statements of the accused have been recorded and the case is adjourned till to-morrow for framing of charges. Yesterday one of the accused Kishan Das was fined one hundred rupees for contempt of court.

Mr. Cyril W. J. Scully, a Penug resident, has arrived at Lahore in the course of a world-tour from the southern most part of India. He claims that he is the first trotter that ever tramped the complete length of the Arabian Sea coast to Goa from Mangalore. From Goa he went to Marwar and then by rail to Karachi and Lahore. He has already completed 9,000 miles of his journey.—(A. P.)

SCHEME OF KHADDAR ORGANISATION.

CENTRAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, member in charge of the All-India Khaddar Department, writes:—

The scheme of *Khaddar* organisation approved by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee provides for the establishment of a Central Khilafat Information Bureau. The work of the Bureau has been entrusted to the All-India Congress Khaddar Department. The objects of the Bureau are:—

(1) To collect information from all the Provinces for the purposes of a report of *Khaddar* work to be published quarterly.

(2) To circularise Congress Committees and selected Swadeshi workers with brief abstracts of reports received from the different centres.

(3) To invite suggestions and answer enquiries from all organisations and persons interested or engaged in *Khaddar* work, relating to all departments of Khaddar activities and render every assistance in meeting any difficulties experienced in the course of *Khaddar* work.

In order to carry out the first object satisfactorily, a carefully prepared question are for the purposes of collecting the required information has already been circularised to the Congress Committees with a request that special care be taken in procuring authentic information.

In order to give effect to the second object, the Congress Committees have been requested to compile a list of Swadeshi work to be comprehensive enough to include all persons, whether working under Congress auspices or independently, interested in any way in *Khaddar* work. All organisations and persons interested or engaged in *Khaddar* work, desirous of receiving the bulletins of the Bureau are requested either to communicate with their respective Provincial Congress Committees to be included in their list or to register their names with the Bureau, stating the nature of their activities and interest in the subject.

BULLETINS OF THE BUREAU.

The Bulletins of the Bureau will be in English but arrangements will be made with the Provincial Congress Committees for their translation into the vernaculars of the Province and distribution.

In reference to the third object, it is desirable that when any difficulty is experienced in the course of Khaddar work, reference is made, in the first instance, to the local Congress Committee as in many cases the respective District or Provincial Congress Committee will be able to render the required assistance. The Bureau will gladly render every assistance where required.

In addition to carrying out the above objects, the Bureau also aims at co-ordinating the work of the different departments of Khaddar activities, whether carried under Congress auspices or independently with the help of the Directors of the production. Sale and technical departments, which are under Syt. Lakshmidas Purshottamdas, Syt. Vithaldas Jerajani, and Syt. Maganlal Gandhi, respectively.

The Bureau extends a cordial invitation to all workers engaged in practical work to contribute to it brief interesting accounts of the success or failure of experiments conducted by them. The Bureau will also be glad to receive contributions bearing on any aspect of *Khaddar* work.

All communications on the subject should be addressed to the Secretary, the Khaddar Information Bureau, 183/5, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

MESSAGES OF PROMINENT KHILAFAT WORKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 26.

The "Swarajya" published last evening two messages from Mr. Sherwani and Moulana Abdul Majid respectively which are as follows:—

Mr. Sherwani's message:—This is the first time I have come to Madras. Somehow or other I had an impression that so far as the present movement was concerned Madras was a bit pulled down. But my first impression is that they seem to be as enthusiastic about completion of the present work as any other Province in India. I am convinced they will carry through the programme. Madras has to work much more enthusiastically than other Provinces in view of the unfortunate breach which happenings in Malabar have brought about to rest Hindu-Muslim unity on a firm foundation.

Mr. Abdul Majid's message:—This is my first visit to this historic city. I expect that Khilafat work will soon make progress as it deserves and at the same time I trust every endeavour will be made to rest Hindu-Muslim unity on secure foundation. As President of the Khilafat Enquiry Commitee I desire to express my thanks for the reception which people of Madras have accorded us and I pray that they will be fired with the same enthusiasm in carrying on the Khaddar and Swaraj work. A public meeting was held at Rewari on Saturday night to welcome Pt. Naiki Ram Sharma who came here from Bhiwani Lala Matsaddi Laljee, President, Gurgaon District Congress Committee, presiding. Pt. Naiki Ramjee addressed the meeting for nearly two hours. The meeting then dispersed. Among the shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai and "Bharatmata ki jai" Panditji left for Delhi same night.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

NOMINATION SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

NEED FOR DEMOCRATISING THE CORPORATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Reform Association a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Tuesday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya, to protest against the present state of Municipal administration, Mr. Joseph baptista presiding.

PROTEST AGAINST NOMINATIONS.

The Chairman at the outset called upon Mr. J. M. Mehta to move the first resolution which was as under:—

That this meeting while preferring manhood franchise provisionally accepts the recommendation of the Select Committee of the rental basis of Rs. 10 and urges upon the Legislative Council to give effect to the same. This meeting, however protests against the perpetuation of the system of nomination in the first city in India on the exploded plea of protecting minorities and urges that election by the minorities concerned be substituted for nomination if absolutely necesary, as nomination vitiates the working of the principle of representation and responsibilities. This meeting disapproves of co-option by the Corporation and the grant of seats to organised Capitalist associations, while ignoring organised Labour Unions.

Mr. Mehta said:—

He was glad to see public interest in their civic affairs growing steadily. They had inst adopted a resolution expressing their alarm at the enormous increase in the city's expenditure and condemning the extravagance of the city fathers There was no doubt that the expenditure had been allowed to grow out of all proportion; added to the extravagance, however, there was a tendency on the part of the majority of swallowing camels and straining at gnats. They had gifted away thousands of rupees to fads from influential quarters and to monopolists like the Bombay Gas Company; while they had scornfully rejected applications for a few hundreds from popular institutions doing social work for workmen, women and children. The Bombay Municipality as to-day constituted was at once generous and niggardly, wasteful and mean.

A REACTIONARY MEASURE.

The Government and the capitalist Corporation had been labouring for over five years to further democratise the Corporation. The period of incubation had been unconscionably long but the signs were that after all the weary process the mountain in labour might bring forth a mouse. The Bill as originally proposed was not conceived in a spirit of generosity. It confined itself to increasing the number of the Councillors from 72 to 100 and to enfranchising the rent payers; it retained some of the fancy franchises; it was even reactionary in one particular in that it not only kept the power of nomination by Government, but it increased the number of persons to be so nominated. It emerged out of the Select Committee practically unscathed; but the opponents of democracy in the Council had been making herculean efforts to mutilate the measure which was none too democratic. Government, always autocratically inclined had made one surrender after another. The process of emasculating the Bill had been by no means over and he was afraid that when the third reading was finished the Bill would be altered out of recognition. The number of members was to be 106 and not 100; the increase was by no means an advantage; it was a case of half being better than the whole. The Government nominees were to be increased from 15 to 16; while the University representation had been taken away, the commercial representation had been doubled. The co-opted members were increased from 4 to 10 and the co-option was to be done not by the city's representatives alone as originally proposed but by the representatives of the city, the commercial interests and of the Government. The principle of coontion was a half-way house between the existing system and a completely elected Corporation of the future. It was useful as enabling to let in experts and other able persons who had been left out owing to vagaries inseparable from an election: but the coption that had been now decided upon was no cooption at all. It was a device unconscious perhaps for fomenting communal and sectional rivalries and for indirectly increasing the strength of Government.

AN ADVOCATE OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

The die-hards were busy frustrating the object of the legislation but the palm for a really reactionary spirit must be unhesitatingly awarded to Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, the erstwhile member of the Executive Council. His tendencies as disclosed in his attitude towards this Bill were alarmingly undemocratic. Out of a total of 76 elected members he wanted 19 Parsee representatives. There were nearly 8 lakhs Hindus, 2½ lakhs Mahomedans and 50 thousand Parsis in Bombay. In Mr. Cowasjee's estimate one Parsi was as good as 16 Hindus and 5 Mahomedans. Indeed the communal spirit had run amok in Mr. Cowasjee. The wildest and the most fanatical advocate of communal representation had never gone half as much as Mr. Cowasjee had gone in the matter and it was a real misfortune that such a man had been appointed an executive councillor, albeit temporarily. Of course Mr. Cowasjee's only object was so to amend the Bill as to make it possible for a "few really good men" in the next Corporation, the assumption being that the 76 elected representatives of the rent-payers could not by any chances be classed as "really good men." Partizanship could not go further and the triumph of Mr. Cowasji all along pracically was a menace to the democratic working of the Corporation. He, therefore, gladly associated himself with the protest that was made in the resolution.

Mr. N. M. Joshi seconded the resolution. He said they were living under conditions which were not ideal. Under the new constitutions in a population of ten to eleven lakhs only o lakh of citizens would get the franchise. It was not a great reform but it was a great step-forward and that was why the new reform was accepted by them. He urged for nomination or co-option from the working and the depressed classes.

Mr. L. G. Khare having supported the resolution it was put to the vote and passed unanimously.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni which ran as follows:—

That this public meeting of the citizen of Bombay views with alarm the enormous growth of expenditure without commensurate return. It has grown from 50 lakhs in 1889 when the present constitution came into force to 250 lakhs in the Budget for 1922,23, the increment for the Budget year along being Rs. 50 lakhs. It has averaged 3 lakhs per annum during 1889-1912, became 5 lakhs during 1912-17 and has jumped to 27½ lakhs from 1917 to the Budget year. This meeting calls upon the representatives of the people in the Corporation to initiate immediately a vigorous policy of retrenchment and revive the Test Audit which exposed and checked much fraud and corruption.

Rao Bahadur Pai in seconding the resolution said Municipal Commissioners should be a financial experts as well as road experts. So far Municipal Commissioners had to depend for advice for Road matters on the Hydraulic Engineer. He also described the insanitary state of the city in some parts of the city which was far from satisfactory and concluded by saying that this state of the city would not be improved until there was a democratic Municipal administration.

Mr. Jhabwala supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The chairman in winding up the proceeding said the object of the Municipal Reform Association was not to remedy the past but agitate he would stagnate. The Municipal Reform and retrenchment. He had learnt from his guru Tilak that if he did not agitote he would stignate. The municipal money was wasted not like water but more than water. If one wasted water he was prosecuted but nobody was prosecuted for wasting Municipal money (Laughter)

Finally he advised voters to exercise their votes discreetly and return friends to the Corporation or else foes will get in.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

RELEASE OF MR. RANGA AYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 25.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Ayer, the first imprisoned Editor of the "Independent" who was released on July 24 from Fyzabad Jail addressed a public meeting in Victoria Municipal Hall, Fyzabad in the course of which he said that imprisonment had not made him vindictive. He did not hate the spired him in his despondent mood. He emphasised that nothing on earth can deny India her God-given right of Swaraj. India was prepared to accept complete independence under British flag in England and the Empire would treat India fairly. He spoke warmly about the enthusiasm of young men and peasants in jail which inspired him in his despondent moode. He said that repression must fail and it had already failed.

YERODA OR YASODA?

It was a delightful morning! I passed by the high walls of Yeroda. The sentinels were on their watch. Their bayonets were drawn. Their eyes were vigilant and cautious. I looked at the stone barriers. I looked at the iron-gates. Everything looked beautiful indeed! There was no fear in my mind and there was no idea of horror or disgust, however, much I persuaded myself that it was not a Temple but a prison-house. No! a Temple it is in making! There, within its walls, lies enshrined, the very heart of the nation, whose pulsations are felt throughout the length and breadth of the motherland.

"O mighty son of India- Where art thou?" A voice replied—"I have gone to my Yesoda—my Yesoda of imprisoned hopes. She is churning the mind of the nation and feeding me with the butter of liberty. I wait till the nation comes of age and grows into the manhood of consciousness and freedom."

I questioned, "What are you doing." A voice replied:

"I am forging the armour of Faith,
I am singing the song of Love,
I am building the Temple of Truth,
I am weaving the web of Swaraj."

I stood for a while looking at the strong prison walls—those walls that contained within them, the greatest man of the age—Gandhi the hero, Gandhi—the soldier, and Gandhi—the Saint, all in one!

Within it India's hopes lie imprisoned and humanity's ideals, trampled down to dust.

By Gandhi's imprisonment, Britain has imprisoned her own self—Believe, Gandhi's liberation is the sign of India's Regeneration!

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The following are Handicaps for Calcutta Monsoon meeting, first day, Saturday, 29th July.

The Lansdowne Plate.—Distance (about) 5 furlongs.

Bidesia 10-12, Elsie R. 10-5, Slow Coach 9-13, R. B. 9-7, Banner 8-11, Bachelor Girl 8-7, Smiles 8-1, Bold Crusader 7-12, Gibsons Corner 7-11, Cambridge 7-10, Artists Model 7-7, Lady Malwood 7-7, Cowry 7-7, Gold Shot 7-7, Amourette 7-7, Corporal 7-7, Forest Guard 7-7.

Other events are terms races.

KERALA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MR. DAS RECOMMENDED FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 25.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee unanimously resolved suggesting the name of Mr. C. R. Das to the Presidentship of the forthcoming Congress and recording emphatic opinion that in the present circumstances of Kerala, Civil disobedience is absolutely impracticable in that province. The Congress and Khilafat Civil Disobedience Committees have decided upon going to Erode from here on the 27th direct and examining witnesses of Tamil province and also of Kerala province at Erode. They do not proceed to Calicut as it has been brought to their notice by the Secretary of Kerala Provincial Congress Committee that Ordinance prohibiting meetings of more than five persons within the Municipal limits of Calicut is in force there.

MR. J. N. SEN GUPTA RESUMES PRACTICE.

FINANCIAL STRAIN OF SUSPENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta, a prominent non-co-operating Barrister, member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and President of the Chittagong Congress Committee, has decided to resume his practice at the bar. He has sent in his resignation of the offices he holds in connection with the Congress and has issued the following statement to his countrymen:—"You will remember that on the 16th of March 1921 I gave up my practice at the bar for a period of three months to enable me to devote all my time and energy to Congress work at Chittagong. When those three months elapsed, in spite of the financial strain on me, I felt compelled to continue my abstention from practice by reason of the political situation then existing. I continued giving my whole time to Congress work for over sixteen months although my difficulties kept on increasing. I find that it is absolutely impossible for me to continue my suspenion of practice any longer. I regret nothing nor will I attempt to justify my resumption of practice. I find comfort in the fact that Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das will be amongst you soon to guide you. I assure you that my resumption of practice does not mean a cessation of whatever services I may render to you and to my countrymen in these altered circumstances.'

ARREST OF A PAMPHLETEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 25.

A Mahomedan named Syed Miram Mohiuddin was arrested this morning at his residence on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, for offence of publishing an Urdu pamphlet contents of which is alleged to have come under purview of Section 124-A. I. P. C.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN RETURNS TO BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 25.

Hakim Ajmal Khan will leave to-morrow for Bombay.

AN AUTHOR SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 25.

At the Egmore Police Court the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment this morning in the case in which G. Satyanarayana, the author of a Telegu book entitled "Swarajya Geetamalu" was charged under Section 124 I. P. C. sentencing him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

ASIATIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

At the High Court to-day before Justice Greaves, Mr. Surita applied on behalf of the liquidator appointed in connection with winding up of Asiatic Investment Corporation for approving how the assets were to be distributed. In reply to the Court, the Counsel stated that the assets had been estimated at Rs. 95,385. There were about 13,000 policy-holders in India and Burma. His Lordship directed that an advertisement giving notice of this application to the policy-holders, shareholders and creditors be published in newspapers of India and Burma and adjourned the hearing of the application for three weeks.

"YOUNG INDIA."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

The publication of the next issue of "Young India" will be unavoidably delayed by one day.

Official and Personal.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani arrived at Government House on the 25th July.

There was a dinner party at Government House on the 25th.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru returned to Allahabad from Bombay on Monday and left for Simla yesterday.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY UNION.

BALLOT FOR STRIKE TO BE TAKEN

A mass meeting of the Bombay Tramway Union was held on the evening of 25th instant, at Workmen's Institute, Damodar Thakersee Hall, Parel, Bombay. Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee presided. About one thousand members were present and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the members. Before the meeting commenced the General Council of the Union met in private, and decided on the line of action. After the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed the General Secretary explained the situation as it stood. and regretted the absence of Mr. Ahmad Siddik Khatri owing to other pressing engagements. Mr. Tairsee, the President, then addressed the meeting at length emphasising the need of Unity and caution. He advised the men to remain firm and balance the position carefully before deciding on any course of action. He also asked them to consider whether they could not do without the outsiders, in which case, he said, he and his colleagues were ready to make room for their own men. "No" said the massed benches, "we must have you or else the Company will simply swallow us." "Look well before you take a leap" urged the president "for it is ydu who will have to do the leaping."

After taking the general sense of the meeting, it was decided to take a ballot among the members on the question of strike, and ballot papers were issued to those present, the General Secretary being instructed to distribute the papers among those who could not be present at the meeting owing to duty or other reasons. The ballot papers were made returnable to the offices of the Union on or before Thursday next, when the General Council will again meet to decide on further action.

STANDING COMMITTEE

REVISED RATES OF LIGHTING CONTRACT.

The adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. M. C. Javle presiding.

The Committee approved the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 24th July, 1922:—"I have the honour to say that the contract with the Bombay Gas Company for lighting, extinguishing, etc. the gas lamps in the several Municipal Markets and at the Bomanji Wadia Fountain expired on the 28th February 1922. The Executive Engineer was in communication with the Manager of the Bombay Gas Company with a view to arriving at a satisfactory arrangement. Following the increase in the rates granted in respect of the public lighting contract, the company has quoted revised rates for maintaining different types of lamps as shown in the attached schedule. The rate for the consumption of gas by meter will be in accordance with the public lighting contract. I consider the rates to be fair and reasonable and request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, to a contract being entered into with the Bombay Gas Company, Ltd., for the work, and also to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with under Section 72 (3) of the Act, as there is no other firm capable of undertaking the work."

FILTHY CONDITION OF TANK.

The Committee next, gave consideration to a letter to the President, dated the 27th March 1922, from Mr. Moolji P. Parekh, inviting attention to the filthy condition of a tank opposite the Kohinoor Mills at Dadar and stating that although the work of filling in the tank was commenced about 2 or 3 years ago it has not been completed as yet and that several portions of the tank are full of dirty stagnant water; that the Municipality advises people not to allow any pools of stagnant water to remain near their houses as they become breeding grounds for mosquitoes but that "here is a huge paradise for the mosquitoes to breed away by myriads to their hearts content," requesting that early steps may be taken to have the tank filled in and suggesting that the reclaimed site may be turned into a play ground for the children of the locality.

The Municipal Commissioner in reply to the letter said: "With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 792 of 27th April 1922, I have the honour to state that the tank referred to therein is Naigam Tank which is in charge of the Municipality. During the last 3 years several attempts were made to get thsi tank filled in. In 1920, tenders were publicly invited, but only one was received, and as the rate quoted therein was much too high, it had to be rejected. Efforts were made to get the work executed by private firms, and Messrs. The Indian Construction Syndicate, Limited, and Messrs. Manohar and Co. filled in portions of the tank (vide Standing Committee Resolutions Nos. 10398 of 26th January 1921 and 1078 of 4th May 1921). A part of the tank was also filled in by the Road Department. The total work done up to now amounts to about 7,000 brass while the quantity yet to be done is about 9,000 brass. Quotations obtained recently were again at prohibitive rates. It is intended shortly to undertake extensive drainage works in the vicinity and, as a considerable quantity of surplus soil will be available, it is proposed to utilize it for reclaiming this tank. The sanitary condition of this tank has been greatly improved by the operations already carried out, and the further reclaiming works to be undertken in the near future should remove all cause for complaint. It was originally proposed that the site of this tank beyond the portion required for fire station purpose should be reserved as a park or recreation ground. Having regard to the large number of chawls that are being erected in the vicinity, I am of opinion that the site should be reserved as a recreation ground."

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation, recommending the reply in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Market has continued dull all day. Heavy liquidation brought Howrahs down from 46-12 to 45-12 and buyers naturally showed no confidence. The Clives were weak in sympathy. Other jute shares were neglected with the exception of Alliance and Kanknarrah for both of which there was inquiry at rates rather below those of yesterday. Century had buyers at 8-12. The Coal section had some bright features. Burrakur were done at 38 with a few sellers and Bansra, Raneegunge, Standard and Sutikdin were all inquired for. Talcher were rather easier. Cottons were neglected with prices showing practically no change. Kesorams were steady at 12-4. There was only a very small business passing in industrials. Thornycrofts, British India Tobacco, Assam Swas and Indian Iron and Steel all improved on current quotation. Imperial Bank (contributory) were in demand up to 343 but fully paid scrip was on offer at easier rates. The following were closing rates:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 57 6 per cent Bonds 100.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (Fully paid) 1365, (Conty) 345.

Cotton:—Dunbar 386, Kesoram 12-4, New Victoria 10-6, Bengal Nagpur 453-8.

Jute:—Century 8-12, Clive 36-4, Clive A (pref) 89-8, Craig 7-8 s.l., Dalhousie 337, Gourepore 628-8 s.l., Howrah 45-12, Waverley 10-12.

Coal:—Bansra 10, Burrakur 37-8 s.o.l., Century 4-4, Gopalichuck 16-12 Raneegunge 53-8, Samia Govindpur 11-4, Standard 70-8 f.u.d., Sendra 20, Talcher 9-8, Bengal 860, Sutikdin 10-8 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Lead 4-7, Bengal Brass 1-6, Hume Pipe 3, Indian Iron and Steel 3, Indian Standard Waggons 65, Kumardhubi Engineering 4-8, Thornycroft 3, B. I. Corporation (def) 17, B. I. Tobabco 2-10, Calcutta Ice 25-8, Walford Transport 3-6, Indian Enfield Cable 4-2, India Tanneries 8, C. P. Cement 5, Assam Saws 6-12, Choonabhatti Tea (pref) 102.

Exchange:—Bnk telegraphic transfer fifteen and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand Bills fifteen and five-eighths pence.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BRIGADE STAFF DRAWS WITH Y. M. C. A.

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed to-day, when the Y. M. C. A. met Brigade Staff. The sides were evenly matched and a very interesting game resulted in consequence. There was very little to choose between the two teams that the draw which resulted from the day's play may be said to be a very fair estimate of the relative prowess of the contending teams.

The evening proved to be very fine and as there was no rain a record crowd had turned up to see the match. The ground too relatively speaking was in fairly good condition so that the course of play was not seriously impeded in any way.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. There was no scoring during the whole course of the game. There were many wild rushes with the ball, but the spoiling tactics of the opposing backs precluded the possibility of actual scoring. Moreover, some good opportunities were positively thrown away by erratic shooting. But any blame even in this matter has to be apportioned evenly between the rival teams. During the first half the staff forwards were more to the fore in attacking operations, but the Y. M. C. A. custodian was very much wide-awake and effected more than one smart save. The Y. M. C. A. right full-back also distinguished himself by the splendid defence which he put-up. The game on the whole was a ding-dong struggle either end being visited with impartial alternation Lemon time came and still the scoring board remained blank.

In play during the second half the Y. M. C. A. forwards showed improved form in attack, but they were effectively stopped by the Staff backs. After many futile attempts by either side to score the play ended in a draw.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal—Rees; Backs—Constable and Dare; Halves—Rodgers, V. Kelly and C. Kelly; Forwards—Niblett, Hogan, Abbott, Martin and Park.

Staff:—Goal—Spencer; Backs—(Wormald) Barnes and Worsley; Halves—Tongue, Holmes and Billingham; Forwards Bails, Calvert, Ferrie, Brisk and Cole.

Referee.—Mr. Macgarth.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P. Institute vs. P. S. L. I,

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25

The following are the results of cricket matches:—

Kent beat Surrey by ten wickets.

Yorkshire beat Nottinghamshire by five wickets. Notts. scored seventy-four in their second innings, Robinson taking five wickets for twenty runs, and Roy Kilner five for fourteen.

Somerset beat Sussex by three wickets.

Leicestershire beat Gloucestershire by two wickets.

STEWARDS CUP RESULT.

ALTERATIONS BEFORE RACE

The following alterations were made:—

Service Kit (Gardner), Lady Juror (Elliot), Canterbury (R. Jones), Golden Arch (Weston), Flying Ida (F. L. Bullock), Stingo (Crickmere), Aclare (Ribbins), Volunteer (Burns), Wildmint (O'Donnell).

Black Gown, Two Step, Miss Majority, Orderly, Ballyrag and Golly Eyes did not run.

DETAILS.

There was a moderate start Aclare, Stingo, Flying, Ida, Little Boy and Volunteer, losing several lengths. Tag Rag led from Tetrameter, Canterbury and Wild Mint for three furlongs when Tetrameter came to the front, pursued by Canterbury, Tag Rag, Morning Light and Night Patrol. Quarter of a mile from home, Night Patrol went up to the second place, but friled to make any impression on Tetrameter, who won in canter. Weathervane was the fourth.

Thirty ran. The race was run by a length a head separating the second and the third.

Time was: seventhy-three and two-fifths seconds.

PURCHASE OF EX-GERMAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

The ex-German raider, the "Wolf," formerly the Hansa Line steamer, the "Wachfels," assigned to France under the Peace Treaty has been purchased by the Messageries Maritimes, who will shortly inaugurate a new monthly service from Marseilles to Australia and New Caledonia. She will be the renamed "Louqsor."

ROAD REPAIRERS' STRIKE.

The workmen belonging to the Road Department of the Bombay Municipality continued their strike yesterday. All the workmen collected in the morning at the Esplanade Maidan and remained there the whole day. They did not show any sign of resuming their work.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Women's Council "At Home," Town Hall Speakers: Lady Reed and Dr. Sandilands.

Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Annual General Meeting, New Queen's Road, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 28.

English Mail Steamer Naldera due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 29.

The s.s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Bar Gymkhana annual general meeting at the Pavilion, 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Naldera, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Friday, the 28th inst.

Y. M. C. A.

A public lecture on "Labour Organisation" will be delivered by Mr. N. M. Joshi, in the Bowen Hall, Y.M.C.A, Lamington Road, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6 pm.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. in Mr. V. A. Desai's office, 72 Apollo Street.

SWARAJ SABHA VOLUNTEERS.

All the Volunteers of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers Corps are requested to be present to-morrow (Friday) at Rastriya Shudha Swadeshi Bhandar, opposite Parekh Hospital Sandhurst Road, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when instructions for the arrangement of Lokmanya Anniversary will be given.

THE GLOBE CINEMA.

The management of the Globe Cinema announce that there will be extra attraction re., the "Kalia Mardan," at their picture palace on Friday and Saturday only, as per advertisement in this paper. This picture will be shown precisely at 12 noon, 2, 4, 6 8 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The fifth annual report of the Society for the year 1921-22 shows that there are in the Society, 206 members who have subscribed 817 share During the year Rs 18,884-9-11 were received as deposits as against Rs 19,795 lent out to 37 members. A reduced rate of interest is charged to loans advanced for purely educational purposes. The Society during the year made a net profit of Rs. 842-13-3.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

KANARA G. S. B. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LD.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Society will be held at its Registered Office, No. 1209 (3), Diwadker's Wadi Girgaum (residence of Mr. Shantaram Kulkerny) on Sunday next, (the 30th instant), at 4 p.m. (S. T.) (1) to receive and adopt the Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1922, (2) to sanction the distribution of profit and (3) to elect Officers of the Society for the year 1922-23.

ANNIVERSARY OF LOK. TILAK.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday next, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) being Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary Day when Messrs. Khadilkar, Jamnadas Mehta, Laxmidas Tairsee, Muljibed, Prof. Lalit and others will speak on the Life and Work of Lokmanya Tilak.

CATHOLIC URBAN C. C. SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., a lecture on "Co-operative Societies" will be given by Mr. A. C. Fernandes, Professor of Economics, in the hall of St. Anthony's Club, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, on Sunday next, at 10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League public lectures will be delivered at 4-30 p.m. at the Girgaum Gujerati Boys' School on Saturday (29th inst) by Mr. S. K. Naique on "Milk to Serpent" and on Sunday (30th inst) by Mr Ganpat Vishwanath Lad on "Our Art."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 22nd July, the total mortality 634 was 48 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.03 The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1, and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 214 as against 3 and 269 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 186 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City. Cholera caused 2 attacks and no deaths. Small-pox was absent during the week. Plague caused 8 attacks and 7 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 360 as against 274 in the 29th week of the last year and 358 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years' (1917-21).

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the South Indians in Bombay was held in the Vidya's Hall (Dadar), on the 23rd instant to consider the desirability of starting a South Indian Co-operative Association. There was a fairly large attendance of South Indians from various quarters of the city.

After Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai's (the Chairman) introductory speech, Prof. H. F. Kaji addressed the audience on the general principles and practical working methods of co-operative movement. He expressed as his firm opinion that the movement would succeed.

In conclusion, he impressed upon the audience that the economic salvation of a community like theirs was possible only through co-operation. A free and general discussion followed and as a result the meeting resolved upon forming a Co-operative Association and appointed in connection therewith a strong and representative Committee with power to add to formulate definite schemes.

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Answer to Correspondent.

PURSHOTTAMDAS JAVERILAL.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

A British subject—you should address your letter to the journal concerned.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 27, 1922.

RELIGION OF THE DAGGER.

We publish elsewhere the concluding portion of the correspondence between Yusuf Kemal Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Angora Government and the Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople, also a letter which Mr. A. R. S. Shastri of the Central Khilafat Committee has received from a well-known Turkish diplomat, representing the dragooned and bullied Turkish Government of Constantinople. We have already commented on the political aspect of the deliberate policy of "reduction" of the Muslim population in what were the most prosperous and contented provinces of Turkey, for which the present British Government is responsible. A word on the religious aspect is demanded. Islam has often been called a religion of the sword, and the suggestion has been made that it has made converts only by the force of arms. The fact that in every country conquered by the Muslims a large number of unbelievers in Islam continued to exist, enjoying perfect liberty of conscience and a very large measure of self-government after the conquest, is sufficient evidence against the justice of this theory. But there is another, even more convincing proof of its falsehood. It is this. The multitudes which have been converted to Islam by force, so it is said, have invariably refused to be reconverted even by force and have preferred the most cruel of deaths to a return to their former creed. The author of "The New World of Islam" ascribes the obviously bitter hatred of the "Christian" world against Islam to the fact that whereas Islam has taken vast populations from Christendom, Christendom has never been able to regain them, for, as this author, himself a Christian, justly observes, "extermination is not the same thing as conversion." In all the territories which Christendom has ever regained from Islam it has in fact exterminated the Muslim population, whereas Islam has always allowed the Christian population to pursue a peaceable existence and protected it so long as it was law-abiding. Of course this conduct of the "Christians" has no relation whatsoever to the teaching of Christ. It was originally the product of a militant ecclesiasticism and in the course of centuries became a mental habit. But it is a fact that, historically, as between Islam and "Christianity," the balance of mercy and toleration is heavily on the side of Islam, while "Christianity" may fairly be described in this connection as "a religion of the sword."

Now we draw a broad distinction between evil done by superstitious ignorance and the evil done by men of full enlightenment. The former may be estimated as unconscious, while the latter is both conscious and deliberate. Europe has professedly outgrown the prejudices and fanaticism of the Middle Ages. She now pretends to judge men by their conduct not their creed, and England in particular has taken up an attitude of impartiality in this respect which for three centuries was borne out by conduct, but of late, when it has ceased to be borne out by conduct, has acquired a nauseating taste of sanctimony—nauseating, at any rate, to every honest Englishman who is aware, as the British Government is aware, of the horrors which have been the consequence of the Pan-"Christian" Oriental policy pursued of late years by the British Government.

The records of "Christian" fanaticism in the darkest ages of the Church hold nothing to compare with the cold-blooded, calculated cruelty with which the Turkish population in Europe and in Asia has been, and is being, "reduced" by the half-savage "Christians" of the East with the connivance of the Western "Christian" Governments. If this is religion, it is not even the religion of the sword. It is a religion of the dagger of the hired assassin. The height of tragedy, from the point of view of Englishmen is that the conscience of the Christian English who bear rule in Eastern lands has grown so callous towards their country's honour that it has been left to Indians to start non-cooperation with a Government which has heaped so much dishonour on the name of England and the religion of the great majority of Englishmen. England gave her solemn promise to the Muslim world that Thrace, Constantinople and Asia Minor would be left after the war to Turkish sovereignty. Well, read the dispatches of Yusuf Kemal and the letter of Ghalib Kemaly, and see what has been done in Thrace, Constantinople, Asia Minor, by the contrivance of England, since the Armistice! Yet the Government of India appear undisturbed! If they are doing anything effective in the matter, for God's sake, let the people know, without delay.

STIFLING THE CONGRESS?

The "Hindu" of Madras published the other day the following message from its correspondent in Ahmedabad:—

"The Delhi Special Correspondent of "Swarajya", a local vernacular daily, informs that rumours are thick that a bill worse than the Rowlatt Bill is on the anvil of Government. Opinions of the local heads of Government are invited and it will be submitted at the Delhi session of the Assembly. By this Bill any meeting where the public can have an access will be taken as a public meeting. The Magistrate will be empowered to issue warrants without giving reasons in this case and he can arrest some or all attending such meetings. By this the meetings of Congress Committees etc., which Government may wish to bring under the section, are meant. As the scope is kept very wide this will be in the form of a Criminal Law Amendment Act. It may be that the opinions of various Governments will be against it and it may not be moved but the fact is there and it shows which way the wind blows."

We give the extract for what it is worth. It may be that the message is based on hearsay reports. Nevertheless, having regard to the fact that the Criminal Law Amendment Act has not been recommended for repeal by the Repressive Laws Committee and the Government have declared their intention of introducing legislation amending it, there is nothing inherently improbable in the report that "a Bill worse than the Rowlatt Bill is on the anvil of the Government." Lord Reading came to India proclaiming to the world that his object was to see Justice triumph in the country. We have seen how Justice has triumphed during his "reign!" Never in the history of British rule has law been misused more flagrantly or with greater impunity than it has been during the last year and more. The Seditious Meetings Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, not to speak of sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, have played havoc with freedom of speech, writing and association. But a bureaucracy run amok, not satisfied with these weapons of repression, has also not scrupled to bring under commission sections 107, 108 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Evidently, Lord Reading, though he has connived at the rampant abuse of law and immoral repressive methods, has been feeling somewhat uneasy and is seeking for a legislative measure that will more easily reconcile the methods of repressing the Non-Co-operation movement with his judicial conscience. With its record, the Legislative Assembly may be trusted to give sanction to such a measure, evolved under the auspices of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England and recommended on the plea of vindicating Law and Order—a plea which, as Sir Hormusji Wadia said at the Bombay Conference, has been the tyrant's plea in all ages and in all climes. Whether the contemplated Bill passes or not, the country has evidently to be prepared to renew, with greater vigour than heretofore, its struggle for the elementary rights of speech, writing and association. If Lord Reading is wise in his day, he will profit by the recollection of the response which the country gave to the onslaught on the freedom of the people in the shape of the Rowlatt Bills. Meanwhile, the duty of the people is clear. They must rally to the standard of the Congress and loyally and vigorously carry out the constructive programme laid down by it, if they are to vindicate their self-respect as a nation and to win Swaraj.

A PENSION AND ITS MORAL.

Among a multitude of questions asked and answered in the Bombay Legislative Council was one relating to the withdrawal of the pension of Mr. Vinayak Babaji Joshi of Dharwar. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, who spoke for the Government of Bombay in this matter, summarily disposed of the question with a laconic "No" to the request for placing on the Council table the correspondence that passed between Mr. Joshi and the Government. We reproduce below the question and answer for convenience of reference:

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District): (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table all the correspondence leading to the deprival of the pension of Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi, retired educational inspector?

(b) For what specific action of Mr. Joshi is his pension stopped?

(c) Was any reference in this matter made to the Government of India?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: (a) No.

(b) For a breach of the conditions of Article 351, Civil Service Regulations.

(c) The matter is within the competence of the local Government.

The immunity which Mr. Lawrence got by his reply was not worth a moment's purchase, since the facts on both sides were already stated in the "Chronicle," as far back as the 28th January last. In order to bear in mind the proper sequence of events, it is necessary to recall here that Mr. Joshi who was a member of the Education Department, retired after 33 years' meritorious service, and was in receipt of a well-earned pension for years together now. When the Karnatak Province woke up from its long spell of political lethargy, Mr. Joshi, who had never allowed his enlightened patriotism to suffer by any sordid considerations, naturally took a prominent part and by reason of his ripe old age, mature experience and influence in society, was of considerable service to the cause of the newly-awakened province.

When the Non-cooperation movement was inaugurated, the Karnatak was not behind other provinces in responding to the call of the nation, and in spite of official persecution and "petty tyranny and oppression," Dharwar, as being the most advanced city, intellectually and otherwise, of the province, took the lead in the movement. A number of pleaders suspended their practice; students gave up their studies; and national work was in full swing. Into the midst of this lively atmosphere, the shooting affair of the 1st of July burst like a bombshell. About the incidents of that fateful day, the local officials furnished the Government with their own version, and the local Congress Committee gave a totally different account. There was an insistent demand for an impartial investigation of the whole affair but the Bombay Government would have no public enquiry. In regard to the prosecution of leading citizens or the regime of repression which followed in the wake of the tragedy at Dharwar, we need not say anything at present. But it will suffice to point out that because Mr. Joshi, as President of the District Congress Committee, appended his signature on behalf of the Committee, to a version of facts, whose correctness or otherwise has not been challenged, in the proper sense of the term, the Bombay Government seem to have hit upon the expedient of directing that Mr. Joshi's "pension be withheld pending the consideration of such representation as Mr. Joshi may wish to make." The order emanated from the Bombay Government, Finance Department, on the 26th November 1921. Mr. Joshi submitted on the 20th December last a long statement refuting the allegations made against him in the Finance Department resolution and pointing out that Article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations was utterly inapplicable to his case and that there were no rules which forbade a pensioner from taking part in political and other movements, and exercising the rights of a free citizen. It was also observed that the pension drawn by Mr. Joshi was for his past services to Government and was never contingent on his remaining politically servile for life. From the point of view of the "Governor-in-Council," Mr. Joshi was "guilty of grave misconduct," firstly "in that, as the President of the District Congress Committee of Dharwar, he had made reckless charges against Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa, Mr. Marston, D.S.P., and Mr. Painter, District Magistrate; and secondly in that, at a public meeting held on the 12th October 1921, at which he presided, to reaffirm the manifesto issued by certain members of the Non-cooperation and Khilafat parties, and congratulate "the rioters!"—the Bombay Government were here committing contempt of court—"at Dharwar on their conviction by the Sessions Court, Mr. Joshi summed up and supported the resolutions." So, the bludgeon of the bureaucracy was lowered on the head of Mr. Joshi and his pension was directed to be withheld, "pending consideration." What consideration the "Governor-in-Council" gave to Mr. Joshi's clear and emphatic refutation of the allegations is apparent from the order that was finally passed on the 21st January 1922. Mr. Joshi's reasoned statement of facts was too big a pill for the "Governor-in-Council" to swallow. His representation was apparently taken no notice of and his pension was withdrawn on the flimsiest of pretexts.

The whole proceeding carries its own moral, and that is that retired *Indian* servants of Government, however meritorious their official career, become suspects and are guilty of *lese majeste*, the moment they have the courage to exercise their rights as free men, while retired English officials continue to be pampered for being ungrateful to the salt they have eaten and for constantly libelling India and Indians and holding up their culture and civilization to the contempt of the world. A man like Dyer, condemned alike by European and Indian for the blackest of crimes against *Indian* humanity, continues to enjoy a fat pension from the *Indian* treasury and O'Dwyer is allowed to indulge in calumnies against Indians. Talk of justice and equality! The action of the Bombay Government should serve as a fresh proof to the people of the hypocrisy of the talk about racial equality, and a reminder that in practice there is one law for the Europeans and servile Indians and quite another for Indians who esteem their and their country's self-respect and sincerely try to serve the cause of justice and righteousness among their people. Mr. Lawrence's way of disposing of questions relating to Mr. Joshi's pension and other equally inconvenient items such as the circular regarding the official ban on Godrej safes betrays an utter disregard of the rights of Councillors, which under the reforms are supposed to be irresistible. We do hope Mr. Trivedi and others, who joined him in cornering Mr. Lawrence, will pause and reflect on the utter failure of the reforms to improve the angle of vision of the bureaucracy, or to make it in any way amenable to public opinion, and also consider whether they would not be serving the interests of the country more usefully by withdrawing their co-operation from a system of government, under which they can be treated as naughty schoolboys.

Notes of the Day

Where Is Peace?

To judge from the trend of after-war diplomacy in Europe, it is difficult to assert with confidence that the world is progressing towards universal peace. "The gregarious gluttony of Imperialism" is fast driving Europe into the whirlpool of class wars and international hostilities. The alliance of England, France, Italy and Japan, primarily entered into for the purpose of dominating the world, carries with it the seeds of its own doom. The medley of chaos and confusion into which Europe and Asia alike have been plunged by the selfish and unnatural ambitions of these Powers, does not mark the end of all or any wars. The notorious anti-Turkish policy of England, which has bolstered up the claims of the Christian brigands of Greece and let loose bestial passions in the Near East does not augur for the early ushering in of peace whether in Europe or Asia. In these circumstances we are disposed to regard with a great deal of scepticism Dr. Fisher's declaration, at the International Peace Congress which met in London on Tuesday, that the primary aim of British policy was "the maintenance of peace and goodwill throughout the world." In proof whereof, we presume Dr. Fisher would point to the policy of British statesmen towards Turkey. As we have frequently pointed out in these columns, much of the tragic state of affairs in the Near East is the direct outcome of the short-sighted policy of England in backing up the traitors of the Turkish Empire. The same policy accounts also for the intense unrest which prevails throughout Asia to-day.

How It Can Be Secured.

Dr. Fisher, who is a member of the Cabinet whose policy since the Armistice of 1918 is mainly at the bottom of all the sufferings and privations of the Turks, had the effrontery to assert "that the greatest of all present dangers was the spirit of fanatical nationalism which was a growing menace to the peace of Asia." He also opined that the same spirit was "probably the most formidable peril with which future civilisation was confronted." This is all hypocritical nonsense. The most formidable peril not only to the peace of Asia but also to world civilisation is the intense bigotry of Christian Europe and the ambition of the Quadruple *Entente* to dominate the world and make it safe for capitalistic exploitation. The spirit of Pan-Islamism and Nationalism which is spurring up the whole of Asia to offer the utmost resistance to the engulfing of Asiatic civilisation by the materialism of the West, is the most hopeful factor in an otherwise unpromising situation. To-day, all through Asia, signs are not wanting to show that the awakening of the people is complete and further inroads of materialism have been checked. The Non-conformist conscience of Gladstonian England may be incapable of realizing that peace will not come through the diplomacy of pan-Christian statesmen, but it is axiomatic of the situation to-day that world-peace can be secured only by a rational policy of religious tolerance and the admission in practice of the right of every people, whether Christian or non-Christian, to live its own ordered life and develop along its own lines.

Our Lascars.

The "Egypt" disaster was the occasion of a bitter outburst of anti-Indian feeling in the Capitalist Press of England and pseudo-imperialist circles. All sorts of stories were invented to defame the Lascars and the Goanese Stewards and imaginary instances were cited to bring home to the world the ferocity and cowardice of the Indian crew. It was apparent from the beginning that the agitation was not disinterested and that the underlying motive of the campaign of vilification was racial. Mr. Leslie Scott's opening address on behalf of the English Board of Trade at the enquiry into the "Egypt" disaster suggests that even the Board of Trade shares the anti-Indian prejudices of the capitalist Press. Mr. Scott openly suggested that many of the Indian crew were in a state of terror! State of terror indeed! And this of people who rocked nought of their lives during the war! We are glad that the P. and O. Company's officers, who know the men thoroughly, have had the courage to testify, despite the anti-Indian atmosphere, to the excellent seafaring qualities of the Lascars and the Goanese Stewards. Sir Frank Notley, the Marine Superintendent of the P. and O., commended that the Lascars were *"quite as good as British sailors. He had been in many tight corners and could not wish for better men than the Lascars and the Goanese."* He had rarely, if ever, heard of the Lascars showing themselves as funks." Another P. and O. officer Captain Ramm "refused to say that British sailors were the best for responsible positions in manning the boats" and said that "natives"(!) were better suited to the Eastern trade and *worked better* than Britishers." These admissions from responsible men who are thoroughly acquainted with the Lascars and the Goanese stewards, will, we hope, give the much-to-be-desired quietus to the mischievous anti-Indian agitation and also make Indians proud of their hitherto despised seamen.

Pathan Terrorism.

The report which we published yesterday of a midnight raid by a gang of Pathans on a bungalow at Marol, a village between Andheri and Kurla, reveals once more the plight of the peaceful citizens in Bombay city and suburbs—particularly the latter—and the helplessness of the guardians of "law and order" to protect the former's lives and property. The activities of these marauders had apparently ceased for a short time on an outcry having been raised in the Press, but this has unfortunately proved to be the proverbial lull before the storm. Relying seemingly on the helplessness of the Police, these gangs of bravos, carry on a systematic campaign of terrorism and loot, defy the authorities and establish a reign of terror, much to the dismay and fear of law-abiding citizens, most of whom, being unarmed, look helplessly on, while their property is being looted and their near and dear ones brutally, and in some cases, fatally, assaulted. The question that naturally arises at this moment is what are the authorities going to do to put an end to this menace? In these days of house shortage when emigration to the suburbs on a wholesale scale is being preached *ad nauseam*, these acts of open defiance of law and order by armed *badmashes* cannot but fail to retard the process of emigration and lead to congestion in the overcrowded parts of Bombay.

Chanda Ramji Girls' High School.

The Chanda Ramji Girls' High School is one of the premier educational institutions of the city teaching up to school-leaving certificate examination of the University of Bombay. The sixth report of the School is a record of good work done during the last three years. The number of students attending the school in 1921 was 239 which compares unfavourably with the year 1918 when there were 331 students on the school register. The decrease in the number is, however, more than made up by the improvement in the quality of education and the changes made in the system of imparting education. The Lokmanya National Girls' School, having a large attendance, rightly drew students from the local schools one of which was the Chanda Ramji School. The period under report has naturally been one of great anxiety to the Council of the School from the point of view of expenditure. The receipts from all sources which hitherto have been barely sufficient to cover expenses, remained stationary. On the other hand, the expenses under all heads have increased a good deal, with the result that the School has now to pass through a period of something like a financial crisis. Surely it is not to the credit of Bombay that one of its oldest as well as most useful institutions, which has worked strenuously in the cause of the education of girls, should be brought to such a pass, for lack of help.

DINNER TO MR. MONTAGU.

INDIAN PRINCES IN LONDON.

APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

A purely private and friendly non-political dinner was given to Mr. Montagu at Hyde Park Hotel, to-day, by the Indian Princes Bikaner, Jhalawar, Kapurthala, Pudukotta and Nawanagar. The guests included Lords Islington, Ednam, Southborough, Erleigh and Swaythling. The Jam Saheb of Nawangar read the telegrams from the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Aga Khan referring to Mr. Montagu's unforgettable services to India in which they paid tribute to Mr. Montagu, who had secured a corner in the hearts of the Indian people, which would not be forgotten for generations.

TOAST OF THE GUEST.

The Maharaja of Bikaner, presiding, proposed the toast of the guest of the evening and voiced profound gratitude and affection for Mr. Montagu, who had given unstintedly of his best to his Indian motherland, and by supporting and safeguarding India's inherent rights, privileges and responsibilities had been instrumental in binding closer ties of loyalty and devotion, linking them to the Crown. The Maharaja concluded by saying that the impartial verdict of history would assign Mr. Montagu a place second to none amongst the sagacious statesmen of Britain.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Montagu, who was given an ovation on rising, expressed his gratitude and pride, and spoke on his long relations with the India Office and with the Princes who were faithful Allies of the King-Emperor. He dwelt on their devotion and that of the people of native states during war time, and urged the necessity of laying foundations for the future by understanding one another's difficulties, and by losing no opportunity of consultation to achieve common purpose.

Continuing, Mr. Montagu said he had consolidated and not lost friendship of all Princes, and he expressed his best wishes now and for the future in which he had confidence. Comradeship and freedom of progress were things in which the Princes always played a great part and he contemplated with pride as the Princes had shown to-night, that he had done his best.

RATHENAU'S MURDERERS.

MONARCHICAL DEMONSTRATIONS AT FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 25.

Kern and Fischer, the murderers of Dr. Rathenau, who committed suicide at Halle when they were about to be arrested were buried in one grave at Saaleck cemetery. The coffins were covered with flowers and were borne to the graveyard by students and ex-naval men. A wreath bearing monarchical colours was sent by members of the former Ehrhardt naval brigade.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION.

COLLISION WITH STUDENTS AT KLAUSENTHAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 25.

A communique demonstration at Klausenthal resulted in a collision with the students. All clubrooms were raided and furniture and monarchical emblems destroyed. One Communist was killed.

LATER.

Berlin.—The student, who shot a Communist at Klausenthal, on Monday, was lynched by the crowd. He was taken to a hospital in a dying condition.

CRISIS IN GERMANY.

NEW LAW FOR DEFENCE OF REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

Berlin.—A serious crisis is threatened in consequence of the Bavarian Government's refusal integrally to execute the Reichstag's new law for defence of the Republic, by omitting certain vital clauses in its decree on the subject. This action is regarded as a direct challenge to the Central Government and the newspapers of Berlin warn the Bavarian Government against entering a very dangerous path which might possibly lead to civil war.

INDIAN TRADE ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

The new volume of reports on Indian trade enquiry conducted by the Imperial Institute are just published and deals with Cinchona bark and Myrobalans. Regarding the former, the volume points out that of the eight million ounces of quinine used annually in the British Empire five million are obtained from foreign sources and it recommends that attempts should be made to produce sufficient bark in India to meet a larger proportion of the Empire's requirements.

"EGYPT" DISASTER ENQUIRY

"LASCARS BEST FITTED FOR LONDON BOMBAY ROUTE.

CAPTAIN AND CHIEF OFFICER EXAMINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

When enquiry was resumed into the "Egypt" disaster to-day, Captain Collier, giving evidence, said that prior to putting off the boats he saw officers on the port boat deck getting the firemen and trimmers out of the boats. He did not see whether there were Indians among them. He did not notice revolver shooting or using of knives. When witness was dragged into a lifeboat he took the command. He was given a revolver by Captain Carr, which he was told had been used to fire over the head of the crew to compel them to make way for the ladies.

"NOT MUCH TO CHOOSE BETWEEN LASCARS AND WHITES."

Replying to the representative of amalgamated Marine Workers' Union, Capt. Collier said the Lascars were best fitted to work on the London-Bombay route. There was not much to choose, in case of an accident, between the Lascars properly led and the whites. The accident to the "Egypt" was abnormal. Even if the crew had been entirely white, loss of life would have been the same, as it was mostly atributable to mist preventing the boats from being launched. He explained that confusion by which the crews of the boats were not found in their proper stations was due to their desire to get out of the ship before she turned turtle.

Pressed to explain the want of discipline, Capt Collier replied: "They were simply terrified, not merely natives but also many Europeans." He added that the passengers jumped overboard from all angles before the ship turned turtle. Everybody seemed to be crouching in terror. He himself standing on the bridge wondered how they were going to get away.

CHIEF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

The Chief Officer of the ship, Mr. Cartright, said that two days before the collision he gave the Lascars boat drill for ten minutes. He did not think the men would have gone to their stations in better manner if there had been more boat drill at Tilbury.

Mr. Cartright added that at the time of collision when order to boat stations was given he was unable to find the lascars. He expressed the opinion that discipline failed because everything was so sudden that human element must be taken into account. The Lascars whom he saw after they were picked up were terror-stricken and useless. The whites were not terror-stricken, but jumpy and nervous. It was the work of white officers, quarter-masters, engineers and stewards that enabled the boats to be put out.

The enquiry was adjourned.

RECENT RAND REVOLT.

LEADER SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 26.

Johannesburg.—The special Treason Court consisting of three judges, which is trying cases in connection with the recent Rand revolt, has concluded the first case in which one of the principal leaders of revolt has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

SALE OF VODKA.

A STATE MONOPOLY?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

Moscow.—A decree authorising the sale of vodka, which was prohibited at the outbreak of war, will be issued on August 1st. It is anticipated with some misgiving the manufacture and sale of vodka will be a State monopoly.

MR. SASTRI LEAVES FOR VANCOUVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 25.

Auckland.—Mr. Sastri sailed, to-day, for Vancouver and was given a send-off by a large number of Indian and other citizens as he boarded the "Makura" with an armful of flowers. He was presented with an address from the Indian residents.

INDEPENDENCE OF RHINELAND.

URGED BY AIX LA CHAPELLE CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

The Aix la Chapelle Congress at which 360 communes were represented has unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the independence of the Rhineland.

BOTTOMLEY'S EXPULSION FROM HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

The House of Commons agreed to a motion by Mr. Chamberlain that the Governor of Brixton Prison should bring Mr. Bottomley into the House of Commons on Tuesday in custody, if Mr. Bottomley wished to attend when the motion for his expulsion was moved.

MORE LIGHT ON TURKISH SITUATION.

GREEKS' MISDEEDS IN ASIA MINOR.

ANGORA GOVT'S DEMAND FOR INQUIRY.

ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONERS' EVASIVE REPLY.

The following is the concluding portion of the correspondence between Youssouf Kemal Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Angora Government and the Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople:—

HIGH COMMISSIONERS' REPLY.

To H. E. Youssouf Kemal Bey,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Grand National Assembly.

Constantinople, Oct. 21, 1921.

The High Commissioners of France, Great Britain and Italy undersigned have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the communication of His Excellency Youssouf Kemal on the subject of the misdeeds committed by the Greek troops in Asia Minor. The High Commissioners undersigned have the honour to inform the Government of Angora that they have not failed to intervene with the Greek Government to the end that an immediate and rigorous inquiry be held to verify the allegations in question.

They regret, however, to have to note that new reports have reached them which leave little doubt as to the treatment to which the Christian populations of the towns of Pontus are subjected by the action of the nationalist authorities. Notably it has been brought to their notice that in the town of Samsoun three Armenians and one hundred and sixty-eight Greeks whose names have appeared in the "Ehali" newspaper, have been condemned to death by the nationalist tribunals, and executed with the exception of seventeen persons who were absent.

The High Commissioners undersigned think it superfluous to draw the attention of the Nationalist Government to the necessity of putting an end to these excesses contrary to every rule of humanity, and which are susceptible besides of producing a bad effect on public opinion in Europe. Consequently they express the hope that the Nationalist Government will feel it to be its duty to institute an immediate and strict inquiry to verify the facts in question, and they will be grateful if it will let them know the results of that inquiry as soon as may be.

(Sd.) Pelle. Rumboldt. Garroni.

ANGORA GOVT.'S REJOINDER.

To T. E. The High Commissioners of France, England and Italy.

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has the honour to acknowledge receipt to Their Excellencies the High Commissioners of France, England and Italy of their joint telegram of Oct. 21, 1921.

While thanking them for their intervention with the Hellenic Government concerning the murders committed by Greek troops the undersigned Minister cannot refrain from protesting against the attempt to draw a parallel between the massacres and devastations committed by the Hellenes in the occupied districts of Asia Minor and the sentences pronounced in accordance with the existing laws by the Tribunal of Independence of the Samsoun zone against Turkish subjects plotting to dismember Turkey. The fact the repressive measures taken on this occasion do not refer to a particular element of the population but are applied to all the guilty irrespective of race and religion is enough to show that the sentences of the aforesaid tribunal were not influenced by racial or religious prejudice.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey had had the honour previously to explain in detail in his telegram of September 15, 1921, the machinations of who were working to repeat the crime of Smyrna in the Turkish Black Sea provinces. He has the right to be astonished that T. E. the High Commissioners do not appreciate the painful but imperious necessity in which the Turkish Government is placed of striking severely those who make themselves accomplices of an enemy at war against their country.

As already explained in the aforesaid telegram of Sept. 15 last, and as proved by the investigations of the competent tribunal, the condemned persons worked for years to detach from Turkey the *littoral* of the Black Sea, extending from Batoum to Zongouldak as well as the territories of Tokat, Sivas, Sinope and Zongouldak with the object of setting up a Greek State to be called "Pontus"; and had collected considerable sums of money for the arming and equipment of the Greek bands operating in those regions. The members of the society called "Pontus" organised in addition secret tribunals composed of four members and a president charged with pronouncing sentence against the Greeks who did not submit to their injunctions or against those who executed the orders of the Government. On the other hand recruiting committees composed of three members and a president were organised by their efforts, to enrol in each town and village according to the proportion of the (Greek) inhabitants recruits for battalions and companies formed with the object of fighting the Turkish Government. Without wishing to dwell upon the publications of certain organs of the English Press which cannot be accused of Pro-Turk sentiment, publications which bring out the necessity of the measures in question and point out that they are of a strictly internal and judicial character, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey does not doubt, but that the attitude taken by the Turkish on this occasion is fully justified. If the Tribunal of Independence aforesaid has thus punished those who by provoking disorders in the district of Samsoun have caused so much bloodshed, it has on the other hand rendered abortive a vaster insurrection which was being planned and which, if it had broken out, would have had regrettable consequences.

Besides the organisers of all these conspiracies knew the risks they ran by their mad enterprise; their true aim was to draw away from the battlefields of Western Anatolia as many Turkish troops as possible in order to facilitate the task of the Greek army. In these circumstances the undersigned Minister has every right to protest against the following sentence. "The Allied High Commissioners think it superfluous to draw the attention of the Nationalist Government to the necessity of putting a curb on these acts contrary to every rule of humanity, etc.", contained in the telegram aforesaid. It is equally in its rights in reminding Their Excellencies of the truth that examples of a much greater severity are not rare in the annals of many European States.

On the other hand it is useless to recall that an identical line of conduct was adopted in regard to the risings which took place at Bolou, at Yozghad, at Konia, etc. (Risings of Musulmans—Ed. "B. C.") against the authority of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey which then as to-day was obliged to chastise the rebels. While proceeding to that repression, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey did not fail, on the other hand, to hold searching inquiries and to punish all officials who exceeded their instructions or failed in their duty.

This said, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey considers it his duty again to insist upon the subject of the Greek atrocities of which the horror exceeds anything which has happened until now. In all the evacuated region all the houses have been destroyed one by one by means of incendiary bombs, all the cattle has been driven off or exterminated, all the harvests and stores of grain burnt and a great number of the inhabitants assassinated. At this moment more than a hundred thousand persons are without shelter or means of subsistence.

The Turkish people, conscious of the fact that it is the Powers of Europe who promoted the Greek invasion in Anatolia has just cause to be astonished at the calm which they preserve in face of the crimes of the Hellenes. The undersigned Minister thinks himself obliged to add that if an era of peace and understanding between East and West, between the Muslim world and the great European Powers is really desired, it is indispensable to treat henceforth Christians and Mussulmans on a footing of equality and to admit that all human sufferings are equally worthy of commiseration whatever may be the creed professed by the victims. The calm evinced by the Great Powers in face of the Hellenic atrocities is all the more inexplicable that the Greeks, by their systematic destructions, destruction which to all appearance will be continued as they retreat, place Turkey in the absolute impossibility of meeting the interests and reimbursements of the part of the Ottoman debt which may fall to her, and oblige the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey to think of attacking this question of the debt to that of the reparation of the regions devastated.

YOUSSOUF KEMAL.

ANOTHER LETTER TO HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Angora, Nov. 17, 1921.

To

H. E. the High Commissioner of Great Britain,
H. E. the High Commissioner of Italy,
The official in charge of the High Commissionerate of the French Republic.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has the honour to acknowledge receipt to T. E. the High Commissioners of Great Britain and Italy to the official in charge of the High Commissionerate of the French Republic of their telegram of January 21, 1922. It is a fact that the Greek armed bands of the region of Samsoun, who had taken to the mountains, were in a state of open rebellion against the Government, and did not cease to commit the worst atrocities, were called upon officially to surrender within fifteen days. In addition proposals were made and counsels given to them repeatedly through private channels to induce them to give up the struggle which they are carrying on in collusion with the enemy against their own country, and to have confidence, in the mildness and magnanimity of the Gvernment.

Unfortunately those who still cherish a hope of founding a state to be called "Pontus" on the ruins of Turkey, and who cannot resign themselves to laying down their arms because that act would be prejudicial to the interests of the Hellenic army of invasion which occupies Western Anatolia, have replied to all the overtures of the Government by redoubling their attacks upon defenceless Muslim villages.

Quite lately, in the Bafra district, Greek bands burnt the village of Kosh-Hissar

(Continued on next page.)

ANGORA & CONSTANTINOPLE.

IZZET PASHA'S SECRET VISIT TO KEMAL PASHA.

GREEK PRESS REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

Athens.—Newspapers contain a report from Constantinople that the Foreign Minister, Izzet Pasha, has secretly visited Ismidt and met Kemal Pasha, in connection with the question of peace and the relations between Angora and Constantinople.

Newspapers also publish an announcement purporting to have been made in Constantinople, with regard to the alleged agreement between Angora and Constantinople Governments, involving the transfer of several factories and other military establishments to Anatolia "in view of relieving the Constantinople budget."

DEVASTATION ON WAKE OF RETREAT.

POPULATION ON VERGE OF FAMINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

The retreating Irregulars continue to leave the trail of devastation. They are cutting telegraphs and burning barracks. This has happened particularly in Castel Tipperary and Claremorris.

A communique, issued in Dublin, says that the population in many places is on the verge of famine, and the first care of the relieving Free State troops is to feed the inhabitants.

DE VALERA'S WHEREABOUTS.

Mr. De Valera accompanied the Irregulars on Sunday to Tipperary. He was last reported in Cashel looking pale and haggard.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN.

IRREGULAR'S ATTEMPT TO RESCUE PRISONERS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

A train, conveying 60 prisoners from Wexford to Dublin, was ambushed at Killurin station by the Irregulars occupying heights on both sides of the line. The passengers, including women and children were panic-stricken, lying on the floors of the carriages.

When the fire opened, an escort of Free State troops were locked in the first two carriages. They jumped through the windows and brought out prisoners whom they confined to a near-by cottage. They then proceeded to engage the assailants whom they repulsed after a struggle lasting three quarters of an hour. Two of the escorsts were killed and seven wounded. The train then proceeded. The enginee-driver was arrested at Enniscorthy and another procured. When the train arrived at Dublin snipers on the roofs of the buildings adjacent to the station and other Irregulars mingling with the crowd attacked the escort but the prisoners were safely brought to destination. Three Irregulars were arrested.

MR. GAVAN DUFFY RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 25.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Irish Free State, has resigned on account of his opposition to the Free State Government's policy on the "grave and urgent issues," although he agrees with the Government's military policy.

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

ORLANDO'S EFFORTS AT FORMATION FRUSTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

Rome.—The Catholic popular Party, which dominates the Chamber and caused the overthrow of Signor Giolitti, in February, has frustrated Sig. Orlando's efforts to make the Cabinet, because it objected to the inclusion of the Conservative Liberals who support the Fascisti. Sgr. Bonomi has undertaken the task, but it is doubtful whether he will succeed as he also is associated with the Fascisti and the object of reconstruction is to reconcile Socialists and the Fascisti.

SIG. BONOMI FAILS TO FORM CABINET

LONDON, July 26.

Rome.—As the result of obstruction by Social Democrats, Signor Bonomi has abandoned the task of trying to form a Cabinet. An intelligent appreciation of the situation is given by the veteran ex-premier Sgr. Giolitti who writes from Vichy; "Thank God I am outside the parliamentary situation, which presents no possibility of a solution responding to the true interests of the country."

A Milan message states that the Fascisti or Extreme Nationalists have occupied Casal Pusterlengo midway between Milan and Picenza, which fact taken in conjunction with other recent activities seems to confirm their threats to encircle and isolate Milan. The state of feeling in Rome may be gauged from the fact that a journalist on the staff of the Socialist newspaper 'Jiusticia' has challenged Mussolini, the leader of the Fascisti to a duel and Mussolini has accepted.

GREEK BARBARITY.

PLIGHT OF TURKISH REFUGEES.

APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

His Excellency Ghalib Kemaly Bey, Turkish Minister, Stockholm, has sent the following letter to Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri:—

You have no idea what wretchedness I saw in Constantinople where nearly 100,000 Muslim women and children, escaped from the last Greek massacres, have taken refuge and are installed in the great mosques. I am sending some photographs showing with what barbarity the Greek regular army kills and destroys, in the name of European civilisation, the unfortunate Muslims, in order to secure a Christian majority! If a just and honourable peace is not made soon, there will be no Muslims left in the three magnificent Turkish vilayets of Adrianople, Broussa and Smyrna, thanks to the new civilised methods adopted by the Greeks. It has been officially ascertained that the Greek soldiers go into the Turkish villages, shut up the young men in the mosques and burn the mosques thus killing hundreds of Turks at a blow. As for the women, they choose out the youngest and make them undergo the worst outrage before the eyes of their husbands, brothers and children, bound to trees! Several of these unfortunate women have lost their reason. Others have died of grief and shame. Not Muslims only, but all civilised peoples must rise to impose peace with Turkey on the Powers. History has never recorded such a calamity, and those millions have to endure this martyrdom merely because they will not accept a foreign yoke. In Constantinople itself the situation is becoming daily more critical, and the Muslims are obliged to sell even their linen in order to provide for indispensable needs. Each month thousands of Musalman properties pass into the hands of Greeks and Armenians. If this goes on all the landed property of the Musalmans will pass into other hands, which God forbid! I had already written it and I repeat it once again: If possible, a syndicate should be formed which would come to Constantinople to buy the lands sold by the Musalmans. At least, in that way, our Indian brothers would be landlords at Constantinople, and the good Indian families could come and spend the summer there. They would thus become better acquainted with the Turks, who love them so much, would contract ma[illegible]ges, and, in short, would secure a c[illegible] contact with the Near East. In [illegible] dear brother, be sure that the [illegible]ery unhappy and exposed [illegible] outrages. They [illegible] complete independence, but the Powers, notably England—that is to say Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon—do not yet understand that it is inhuman to torture the Turks so much and it is against the very interest of England also to delay peace with Turkey. In the meanwhile, the Greeks continue, in full liberty, their sinister work of systematic destruction. May God have pity on us all and give us peace and freedom in the end!

Give me news of the health of our good friend Mohamad Ali and also of his revered brother. Kindly present my most cordial salutations to all my brothers whom I had the pleasure of knowing in Rome, and to the others too.

May God protect us all!

EXCHANGE VALUE OF RUPEE.

PROPOSAL TO FIX IT AT 16 D.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 25

A proposal has been submitted to the General Purposes Committe of the Stock Exchange to fix the exchange value of the rupee at sixteen pence for dealing in rupee securities. Nothing has yet been decided.

Dealings in the Bengal Telephone Bonds began at two and half to three per cent premium.

COMMONWEALTH COMMUNICATIONS.

DIRECT WIRELESS BETWEEN AUSTRALIA, INDIA & S. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25

The Empire Press Union passed a resolution, to-day, welcoming the Government's decision to establish direct wireless communication with Australia, India, and South Africa, and hoping that it would be speedily carried into effect in view of the urgent need of closer relationship between the peoples of the British Commonwealth. The resolution also considered that representatives of the Dominions concerned should participate in a comprehensive Empire system by the formation of an Imperial wireless board.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Hous of Commons have agreed, without division, to the removal of the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle, after defeating an amendment in favour of its retention by 247 votes to 171.

The committee appointed to enquire into the fabric gloves question has reported that Lancashire has not made out a case against the imposition of the duty and, therefore, it is anticipated that Government will immediately request the House of Commons to sanction the imposition.

Berlin.—All Government employees are to receive an increase of pay equivalent to 24 per cent fom July 1st and to 34 per cent from August 1st.

New York.—The Australian Davis (lawn tennis) Cup team has arrived here.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL

THIRD READING.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 26.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday Sir N. G. Chandaverker presiding. Questions were answered in beginning and Mr. C. M. Gandhi's questions whether rules under Section 60 of the Prisons Act were collected and publish and whether they would be made available to the Council brought an answer that a copy was in the Council Library. A further question whether the copies would be made available to Councillors on payment was replied by Mr. Hayward. He could not say whether copies were available without paying for them. Mr. Gandhi asked whether Mr. Hayward was aware that the public were refused copies when asked and whether the Councillors would get the same. Mr. Hayward answered that there was no copy of the book available.

Mr. J. B. Petit asked whether the Government would instruct the Government Central Press to give copies to the members of the Council on payment. Mr. Hayward answered he could not really say unless he had ascertained whether copies were really available Mr. Petit asked whether copies were asked to be supplied by certain associations and they were refused. Mr. Hayward answered he was not aware. Further questions were not answered.

Mr. J. B. Trivedi's question about the Umreth Municipality whether a member was forcibly prevented from doing his duty was answered by Mr. Hidayatullah that that statement was incorrect. Mr. Trivedi asked what was the correct statement.

Mr. Hidayatullah gave no answer.

Mr. Trivedi asked whether it was true that the Mamlatdar prevented the Chairman from doing his duty. The Minister answered he was not an elected chairman at all. Mr. Trivedi asked was it not a fact that the Mamlatdar brought a police officer and threatened forcibly to prevent the member of the Umreth Municipality from doing his duty? Mr. Hawward answered it should probably be quite untrue.

The Municipal Act Amending Bill was then taken up and some slight changes, were made consequent to Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's amendment increasing the number of members to 106. The whole morning was in the discussion of the Bill.

As soon as the Council met C. M. Gandhi [illegible] Mem[illegible] whether he [illegible] the circular on the table as regards the sales of safes belonging to Messrs. Godrej and Boyce. He had already given Mr. Lawrence notice, said the questioner. Mr. Lawrence delayed the evil day as much as possible by saying that he had not yet had the time to get the paper from Bombay, but as soon as he got it he would place it on the table. Mr. Gandhi asked whether they would get it before the close of the sessions, and Mr. Lawrence graciously agreed.

The third reading discussion on the Municipal Bill was then proceeded with, by Mr. A. N. Surve moving his amendment to reduce the age of the voter from 21 to 18. Mr. Surve brought in to his aid tropical climate to support the argument. He said in this climate man reached maturity earlier than in England, and why deprive him, of three years of his life as a Municipal voter. He earned his livelihood and paid his taxes; then why not give him a vote. That was Mr. Surve's argument.

Mr. Sathe objected to the change as he did not know that wisdom had increased since the last forty years.

The amendment was negatived.

A WASTE OF TIME.

Clause seven of the Act occupied a lot of time, although there was no debate in the beginning. A good part of half an hour was spent in consultations and confabulations, and it appeared that the Minister, Mr. Hidayatullah, required a good deal of spoon-feeding at the hands of his colleagues. It was all about the repeal of the section which compelled associations to elect only the existing members. Mr. Hidayatullah got up in his seat like a coy maiden, then collapsed only to be prompted again to his feet to move the repeal of the section. It appeared Government did not know its own mind, and only Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's complaint that it was waste of time and the Council should postpone consideration of the subject made Government realise the immediate necessity. It brought down a weighty rebuke from the President for the remissness of the members of the Government in not carefully coming through the Bill and making necessary consequential amendments. He said the best way to deal with these was in a Committee with the help of members who had devoted some time to the Bill. But that had not been done and the Council was asked to consider an incomplete Bill. It was his duty to protect the rights of the Council and he was going to do it. He proposed adjourning the Council till to-morrow when he asked the Bill to be brought before the Council with everything ready.

Sir Ibrahim said he had no objection to accept the President's suggestion, but members had come from distant places and they would not like to waste their time. He proposed therefore that consideration of the Bill be postponed till to-morrow, meantime, the Government might proceed with other business. This was agreed to by the Council.

CONTROL OF COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

Sir Ibrahim then moved the Bill for regulating and controlling cotton transactions in the Presidency. The measure was agreed to by both merchants and millowners and gave powers to the East India Cotton Association to frame rules and regulations with the previous sanction of the Government with due care to safeguard the interests of the public. After the representatives of the trade and mill-owners had blessed the measure, Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai's suspicions were aroused by this apparent concord between the two branches of capitulation and also the want of a safeguard for the interests of growers and other common people. He was of the opinion that there was not the least necessity for such a measure in these ordinary times.

Sir Ibrahim accepting the suggestion thought the public should be given an opportunity to consider over the measure and moved referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

PAY OF GOVERNMENT SOLICITOR.

Demands were then made by Government for additional grants, and these were granted by the Council without much ado. One was for 22 lakhs by Sir Chimanlal under the Development Scheme. This was followed by a demand for Rs. 5,500 for the Government Solicitor as it was thought that his present pay of Rs. 2,500 in addition to Rs. 900 in fees was too little for him. It was suggested that this legal gentleman was unable to carry on at this rate, as he had to pay about a thousand rupees for office expenses. Except Mr. Pahalagani, legal luminaries tumbled over each other in supporting another of their profession and the demand was allowed after some eloquent speeches had been delivered depicting the woes of a man who was unable to carry on a paltry monthly income of Rs. 2,500.

Mr. Paranjpye's demand for about eleven thousand rupees in order to increase the salary of Assistant Directors of Public Health was opposed by some members of the Council, especially those who were not Doctors. Long speeches were made for and against the demand, and when it was put to vote the President was non-plussed. He could give no decision and he again asked members to shout out either their approval or dissent and the volume of sound being equal he was on the horns of a dilemma. He said from the volume of sound he was of opinion the majority was for the demand although the noise was very vociferous. He, therefore, gave his decision for ayes. A division was demanded and the result was 40 voted for, and 27 against. The President, in announcing the result, said he was right in his decision. He could particularly hear one voice among the noise, he said amidst laughter. He also informed the Council that voice and division went together as if he found any Councillor shouting out for one thing and voting for another he would have to take his explanation or count his vote as originally given, and after voting for some new furniture for itself at a cost of Rs. 24,000 the Council adjourned.

After one or two further speeches the [illegible]ant was made and demand for Rs. 10,650 [illegible] the Minister, Mr. Paranjpye, for [illegible] the salaries of Assistant Directors [illegible]e Health, and for giving retrospec[illegible] effect to some was discussed at some length and allowed.

A grant of Rs. 24.000 was made for the furniture for the Council Hall, as at present, the furniture was carried from Bombay to Poona and this was allowed, as the chagres for carriage were much. The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

"GANDHI CHELAS,"

A CASE FROM RANGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

At the High Court to-day before Justice C. C. Ghose and Justice Cuming an application was made on behalf of three young men who had been convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Nilphamari in Rangpur District of being members of unlawful assembly and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees fifty each. The facts of the case as found by the Magistrate was that a large gang of men of cultivating classes calling themselves Santi Senas or soldiers of peace and Gandhi chelas or disciples of Gandhi went about the countryside persuading chokidars and daffadars to resign their services and in token of it to give up their uniforms to be burnt. On the 19th December these soldiers made a bonfire of over one hundred chowkidars' uniforms in a market in broad daylight. Again on the 22nd December they including the petitioners went to the houses of chowkidars on an errand of collecting uniforms. They collected some and made bonfire of them. The defence was that chowkidars voluntarily made over their uniforms to be burnt. The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and convicted the petitioners. The present application was for reduction of the sentence. Their Lordships rejected the application with this modification that in default of fine they would undergo further imprisonment of forty-two days instead of fifty days as awarded by the Magistrate.

MONSOON.

SIMLA, July 26.

The monsoon is strengthening in the Punjab but has weakened in Central Provinces. Conditions are somewhat settled in north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, east Punjab, Cental India east, east of Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Bengal, Orissa, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India west, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, west Central Provinces, north Madras coast. Chief amounts are Victoria Point, Tavoy two inches, Mergui, Bassein, Diamond Island, Akyab three, Moulmein one and a half. Kyaukpyu four, Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar one and half, Barisal three, Burdwan four, Ranchi, Gaya two, Darbhanga six, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Roorkee three, Lucknow, Mainpuri two, Mussoree one, Jhansi, Agra, Hissar one and half, Ambala four, Dalhousie one, Kotah, Nowgong two, Sutna six.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab and Upper Burma and decrease in Bihar.

MORE LIGHT ON TURKISH SITUATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

completely, the Sikizdji quarter of the village of Kanli Kewy and twenty-one houses of the village of Bedjiano. In the Samsoun disrict eight houses at Salchik and the entire villages of Duz Keuy and Jouzan have been set on fire; in the region of Amassia, thirty houses, seven shops, ten store houses at Mosque and a mill of the village of Kayaja and part of Kara Abdal have been given to the flames.

Where the Muslim population could not flee in time, it was pitilessly massacred and often burnt alive in the houses, neither women nor children received mercy from these bandits.

Such has been the answer of the Committee called "Pontus" to the conciliatory proposals made by the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. At the present moment the Government sees itself obliged to protect at any cost the life and property of the peaceable population, and to pursue the abovementioned bandits in oder to put a stop to their crimes. The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey would be wantnng in the first of its duties and would fail of the task entrusted to it by the population, if it did not take the measures called for by the situation and aesure safety. The undersigned Minister is convinced that Their Excellencies the High Commissioners of Great Britain and Italy and the official in charge of the High Commissionerate of France will appreciate the imperative necessity in which his Government is placed.

As a time when the Hellenes in the occupied parts of Anatolia continue without respite their atrocities: when detachments of the Hellenic army in the Bayndir mountains are burning the Yuruk villages and massacring the population; when each day thousands of the Musulmans of Thrace are deported and die wholesale on the road to leave free room for the Greeks whom it is desired to instal in their homes; when with the object of strengthening its position against the Venizelists the Government of Athens tries to turn the anger of the people on the unfortunate Muslims of Anatolia, Thrace and Macedonia, and urges their extermination; it will be agreed that on the territories subject to its authority the Turkish Government cannot permit the same crimes to be perpetrated by satellites of the Hellenes against the families of those who on the Western front are fighting to rid the native soil of the invader.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey takes this occasion to entreat Their Excellencies the High Commissioners of Great Britain and Italy and the official in charge of the High Commissionerate of France, to be so good as to impose on the Hellenic Government respect for the life, honour and property of the Muslims in the occupied regions; he permits himself also to point out to them the following facts deserving of their serious attention

(1) In the district of Balikessar the Ottoman gendarmerie has been disbanded and replaced by the Greek gendarmerie, which will only redouble the tyranny to which the inhabitants of that district are subjected.
(2) As a result of the deportation and forced exodus under the reign of terror of the Musulmans of Thrace with the object above-mentioned of installing Greeks in their place, tens of thousands of these unfortunates are living in the most terrible poverty at Constantinople and in Bulgaria. Quite lately two thousand Greeks were brought from the Kavalla district to Kechen and installed in the Muslim villages.
(3) The Turkish population of the occupied countries is held responsible for all damage done to means of communication, whereas Greek bands specially detailed for the purpose do damage in appearance in order to give the Hellenic authorities excuses for persecuting the Musulmans, among others, those in the neighbourhood of Dimetoka.

The undersigned Minister, while protesting against these acts, emits the hope that the Representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople will make some effort to remedy them as far as possible.

Before concluding, the undersigned Minister repeats the assurance that the measures taken by his Government have for no other object than to re-establish the tranquillity disturbed by the agents of the Hellenic Government, that the prosecutions undertaken arise solely from the deeds of the brigands before-mentioned, and that only those whose actual complicity with those brigands has been proved, have been removed far from the field of operation of the bands.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey thinks it his duty to add that in the present circumstances freedom of travel cannot be granted to everybody, and that for that they must wait.

The undersigned Minister hopes that he has demonstrated sufficiently that all the misfortunes which have fallen on the populations both Mussulman and Christian have for their essential cause the unjustifiable invasion of this country by the Hellenes, and the mad hopes which that invasion has engendered in certain 'milieux'. He is confident that Their Excellencies the Representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinoplo will deduce from this exposition the conclusions which it carries with it.

YOUSSOUF KEMAL.

RENEWED REPRESSION IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

Pandit Swaram Sharma, a non-co-operator, who was released from Lucknow Jail on 20th June, was re-arrested on Thursday, at Sultanpur and convicted the next day by the Magistrate of Sultanpur under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Jamaluddin Makhmur, a Congress worker in Beawar, Ajmer, has been arrested under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Syed Mohomed Makki, a Congress worker who was recently arrested at Bara Banki having tendered an apology has been released and will be cited as prosecution witness in the case against M. Murtaza Hossain, another worker, arrested under Section 108.

"NON-CO-OPERATION IS NOT DEAD."

TESTIMONY OF MADRAS.

20,000 PEOPLE WELCOME ALL-INDIA LEADERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 26.

The public meeting held last evening at Triplicane beach to give a public welcome to the members of the Civil Disobedience Committee was a tremendous success. A huge gathering of over 20,000 at the lowest computation, including people of all creeds and communities, was present to give a rousing welcome to the leaders. The ladies' section was also well represented. The members of the Civil Disobedience Committee did not arrive until late in evening, more than an hour later than the announced time. When the leaders arrived they were given an ovation with cries of "Vande Mataram," "Allah-ho-Akbar," "Hindu-Mussalman-ki-jai", and "Mahatma Gandhiki-Jai." Srijut S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who presided on the occasion, introduced, the leaders to the audience and said that the monster gathering present that evening was positive proof, if proof were wanted, that the Non-co-operation Movement was not dead as was stated in some quarters. He them call upon the representatives of the various public bodies to read their addresses of welcome.

After the addresses on behalf of the Mahajana Sabha, Khilafat Committee, Madras, City Tamil Nadu Congress Council, City Telugu Congress Committee and the ladies were presented, the president announced that student community of Madras would next read an address on their behalf and this was received with great acclamation by the thousands of students who were present in the gathering.

After the students' address Hakim Ajmal Khan rose amidst loud cheers and spoke in Urdu, which was listened to with respectful silence even though the audience did not follow him. He thanked the various public bodies that presented welcome addresses and spoke on the immediate needs of the country.

Pundit Motilal Nehru, who followed Hakimji, thanked all the bodies in an inspiring speech, in the course of which he said, "My friend Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar has told you that this magnificient demonstration—this grand spectacle which we see before us to-night in this great assembly—gives the direct lie to the assertion made in certain quarters that Non-co-operation is dead. Now, gentlemen, I am one of those who believe that Non-co-operation is not only not dead, but can never die until it has achieved its purpose ("hear, hear") and then only it will give place to co-operation with our own Swaraj Government ("hear, hear"). But, there are men of standing, of political wisdom and acumen (laughter), who say Non-co-operation is dead and they are honourable men. (Laughter and cheers). My friend Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar and my humble self do proclaim that Non-co-operaton is very much alive; on the other hand, we have those honourable men who say it is dead. Now, surely both must be right and I have no doubt that both are right. But how? That is a paradox, at least it looks like one. But to me the position is clear enough. Non-co-operation is dead in the Council Chamber (laughter and cheers), it is buried under the banquetting table ("hear, hear") but Non-co-operation is very much alive in millions of Indian homes ("hear, hear"), in tens of millions of Indian cottages and in hundreds of millions of Indian hearts (cheers). So you will be pleased to see both are right (laughter) and yet Non-co-operation lives and shall live until it merges itself into Swaraj ("hear, hear").

The Punditji then referred to what Earl Winterton said the other day in the House of Commons. He said that the normal conditions have established themselves now after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and by normal conditions he must have meant that opposition to Government had died out. He then used a phrase. He said that the bubble of supernatural powers attributed to Gandhi was burst by his arrest. The Punditjee said that the bubble he saw before him of that vast audience must be a very solid and substantial bubble, indeed. Is it possible, he asked, that that movement was on wane? The Punditji then spoke at some length on the Brahmin,—Non-Brahmin question in Madras and exhorted all to join hands to attain their common goal—Swaraj. He implored them all to stand firm and work out the Congress programme and attain Swaraj within the earliest possible time.

Srijnt V. J. Patel and Dr. Ansari also spoke. The meeting came to an end late at 9 p.m. with the usual vote of thanks.

LAW MEMBERSHIP.

MR. M. A. JINNAH—NO SEEKER AFTER OFFICE

Mr. M. A. Jinnah Bar-at-Law, Bombay writes to the press as follows:—

"It is brought to my notice that in some newspapers it is given out, that I am a candidate for the office of the Law Member of the Government of India and also it is so circulated in some quarters.

I beg to say that there is no foundation for this statement and I wish to make it clear that I do not desire any office for reasons and grounds which are purely personal. But let me state, that I hold, that the Government should Indianize the services as soon as possible and that my countrymen should offer and compete for all the posts and offices that are available to us.

MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE SENTENCED.

As we go to press, we learn that Mr. Mazharul Haque of Behar was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000 or 3 months' simple imprisonment in the defamation suit brought by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Behar and Orissa, and that he has preferred jail.

PEACE CONGRESS.

OPENS AT MANSION HOUSE.

DR. FISHER ON GREATEST OF ALL PRESENT DANGERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.

The King sent a message of welcome to the International Peace Congress which opened at Mansion House, to-day, and was attended by over five hundred delegates representing over twenty nations. He wished the Congress success in its efforts to secure universal peace

Dr. Fisher, Minister for Education, said the maintenance of peace and goodwill throughout the world, was a primary aim of British policy. He intimated that the British Government desired Germany to apply for admission to the League of Nations this year. He declared that the greatest of all present dangers was the spirit of fanatical nationalism which was a growing menace to the peace of Asia, and probably the most formidable peril with which future civilisation was confronted.

CONFERENCE OF BRITISH & FRENCH PREMIERS.

FRENCH PRESS PROTEST AGAINST POSSIBLE POSTPONEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—The French Press protests against the possibility of a postponement of the conference between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare owing to the Italian crisis, declaring that the solution of the Reparations problem is urgent and an Anglo-French understanding is the first essential to its accomplishment.

ITALIAN AND BELGIAN GOVTS. TO ATTEND.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 25.

Paris.—It is understood that the Italian and Belgian governments will participate in the conference between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare.

GENL. MAURICE'S CHALLENGE

LLOYD GEORGE EMULATES THE 'IRON DUKE.'

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 26.

The retreat of the Fifth army in April 1918 is recalled by a letter from Major-General Maurice to Mr. Lloyd George demanding withdrawal of the imputation contained in the statement made by the Premier in the House of Commons in May 1918, that Major-General Maurice had supplied incorrect information regarding the numerical strength of the army in France. Major-General Maurice states that he is now in a position to produce proofs that his department warned the Ministers of the danger of diminishing British strength on the west front.

Mr. Lloyd George replies that he is content to leave the matter to the unprejudiced judgment of posterity, while as regards the threat to publish the correspondence, he would refer Major-General Maurice to the short observation made in similar circumstances by the Duke of Wellington. The correspondence is to be published by the "Westminster Gazette." *Note* the Duke of Wellington's reply to the threat to publish certain correspondence was "Publish and be damned."

U. S. MINERS' STRIKE.

STATE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY PROCLAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 26.

Washington.—Following on the American Government's exhaustion of all means towards settling the railwaymen and miners' strike, the Interstate Commerce Commission has proclaimed a state of existence of national emergency. Special measures of rationing and prevention of profiteering will be enforced within forty-eight hours and will possibly be followed by the Federal authorities assuming control of railways. Attempts are being made to reopen a number of anthracite mines in Pennsylyania whither, heavy detachments of infantry, cavalry and machine gunners are being despatched to protect non-unionists. If the measures are successful other mines will be opened, but hitherto the strikers have shown no signs of wavering. Large American orders for coal have been placed in Britain and have resulted in an average advance in price of 2/6 shillings per ton, while freights have risen three shillings in the past week.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BANK OF ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 25.

In connection with its reconstruction, the Bank of England has decided as far as possible to retain the present outside walls with as many of old rooms behind as possible. The architect is aiming at the erection of a central structure of four or five stories surrounded by a girdle of lower buildings composed of the existing external walls and sparing Soane's halls, but abolishing the Rotunda.

PALESTINE. MANDATE.

ARAB DELEGATION'S NEW PROTEST.

LORD LAMINGTON'S HOPE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.

The Palestinian Arab delegation announces that it is handing in a new protest against the League's decision approving of the Palestine mandate.

Despite the assent of the Council of the League of Nations to the Palestine mandate and the re-drafting of article 14, a scheme for the custody of the Holy Places, that will please all religious interests, still requires to be worked out, and the turning question of the relations between Jews and Arabs in administration is not settled, because it is outside the Council's purview.

APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

The announcement of ratification evoked enthusiasm at a conference of the English Zionist Federation, where the Jewish anthem was sung. Rutenberg was present, and he appealed for financial support for his engineering scheme in Palestine. He regretted that the Jews in England had hitherto done little, and hoped that they would raise £100,000 sterling in the next six months.

A DAY OF MOURNING.

A "Day of Mourning" was the description applied to yesterday's decisions of the Council of the League of Nations by Arab speakers at a farewell luncheon given by the Palestine Arab delegation, in honour of the Syrian Delegation, at which the Riff and Lebanon Delegations, the Afghan Minister, Lord Sydenham and Lord Lamington were present.

Lord Lamington said that he hoped that the League would still modify its decision in accordance with the views of those really affected.

LORD BALFOUR ON PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING ARTICLE 14.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.

Earl Balfour, in the course of a speech, before the Council of the League of Nations, to-day, emphasised that Article 14 of the Palestine mandate gave the utmost security, that the policy always favoured by the British Government would receive the fullest accomplishment. The British Government never had, and never would have, any desire with regard to the Holy Places but that of administering historic justice between all the great communities concerned. The last thing the Government wished was to deprive any man, community or nation, of the rights to which they had a claim. It only wished that all these ancient rights should be carried on, with decency and order, in future, in a manner which would prevent any religious interest from feeling that it had been unjustly treated by the authorities.

PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING ARTHILE 14.

Earl Balfour declared that that was the principle which the Government desired to see accomplished. That was the principle underlying Article 14 The Government thought that no better means of attaining this object could be contrived than by throwing the great ultimate responsibility upon the Council of the League of Nations. Though the mandatory Power could not, and ought not to surrender, any of its responsibilities, it certainly did not desire to exercise those responsibilities in a manner which would give the slightest religious cause for a complaint to any party concerned.

BAGDAD-ALEPPO MOTORBUS SERVICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Churchill said he had not received a report from the High Commissioner for Iraq in regard to the repoted establishment of the Bagdad-Aleppo motor-bus service. Any such project was purely a private venture, and the Government would incur no financial responsibility. It is understood that more than one private group are considering the question of linking up Iraq by motor transport with Syria or Palestine.

AIR SERVICE TO INDIA

REPORT EXPECTED SHORTLY.

(Reuter's Telegram).

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, Capt. Guest replying to Lt.-Col. Cecil L'Estrange Malone's said that he was expecting the Civil Aviation Advisory Board's report on the air service to India in the course of a few days. He hoped that it would be published before the House rose.

CABINET'S DOUBT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.

With regard to Commander Burney's scheme for an airship service to India, it is stated that while the Admiralty and the Air Board consider it feasible, it is believed that the Cabinet is doubtful about India assisting the Home Government with a contingent guarantee and apparently the Imperial Government is unwilling to bear the whole liability themselves.

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THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR GERMANY.

Writes:—

By order of my Government I have the honour to express to you the sincerest thanks of the Prussian Minister for Science, Arts and General Education for your kindness to forward to him your books "A Revolution in Education" and "Vaidic Jiwan." The Minister has taken great interest in reading your books."

(Further opinion is expected.)

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A FEW OPINIONS AND REVIEWS.

J. G. WEATHERLEY, LONDON.—"I feel there is much in the book that is instructive. It is wonderful how much you have thought out and put together in such an attractive form. What specially interested me in your ideas is that there is so much in them, which have been found capable of being practically worked out in America and England. The book is so beautifully got up and must have cost you so much time labour and money. I should like it to get to Educational experts as well as just the ordinary man. There is so much that is good and valuable in your book that I believe it might be taken up as a text book. I wish so much that you could travel widely and get into touch with the foremost of the Educationlists of the day."

GLASGOW HERALD.—"The author's aim is to secure the economic and intellectual independence of India by means of an ideal of education that reminds the reader of the ambitious and comprehensive schemes of a Bacon or a Milton Starting from the thesis that how a man bears himself in the world is the test of his training, Dr. Chandra enters in detail into the organization of physical, practical and intellectual education and to those that read between the lines there is significance in the stress laid on the nurture and education of girls, and in the minute observations (quite in the manner of Locke) on daily regulation of the physical life of adults and on general sanitation. A high place is given to science and its application to industrial arts. Something of this is required at home."

KALPAKA.—"A perusal of the volume in itself is an inspiration. Conceived in a high ideal spirit and grounded on sound business programme, the scheme revealed herein, bids fair to supply a long-felt need in pedagogy. With an irresistible appeal the author launches forth a system of specialism based on all round liberalism with adherence to the biological laws governing both sexes. The Doctor has done justice to his great theme and the volume is a monumental production worthy alike of the national tradition and culture and of its evolutionary progress."

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PEOPLE OF THE NEAR EAST.

BULGARIANS.

III*

(BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.)

The Bulgarians are a tribe of Turkish origin, that is an off-shoot of that primitive and still extant race, the Turks, whose habitat is in the neighbourhood of the Altai Mountains of Central Asia. From long residence among the Slavonic tribes of Sarmatia, on the banks of the Volga, and occasional subjection to them, it is probable that they had acquired a Slavonic language and characteristics even before they finally passed the Danube (A. D. 650) and occupied the Roman province of Lower Mysia. Though their rulers soon became Christians, the nation was not entirely converted to Christianity until the middle of the 11th century, if then. At the height of their power they ruled over the present countries of Roumania, Servia, Thrace, Macedonia, Albania and Epirus as well as Bulgaria proper and more than once laid siege to the seat of the Roman Empire, Constantinople itself. It is on that distant period of the Empire that the modern Bulgarians base their claim to the dominion of the Balkans. They, together with the Serbs, Bosnians and Albanians, were conquered by the Turkish Sultan Murad I (1360—1389) and, by his moderation as a conqueror, were converted into firm allies of the Turkish Sultan. Later, when the Turkish Empire in the Balkans was established, they were reduced to the position of subjects paying an annual tribute. The oppression which they in common with other Christian populations suffered under Ottoman dominion was less from the behaviour of the Turkish rulers than from that of the Muslims of their own race (in Bulgaria called *Pomaks*) who indemnified themselves for the reprobation of the Christians by their arrogance and brutality.

First Risings.

The Christian Bulgars, famed for their stolidity, remained peaceful and apparently contented under Turkish rule long after the Serbs and the Greeks had raised the standard of their independence. A few small local risings instigated by Russia, in the first half of the nineteenth century, alarmed the Turkish Government far more than they excited the Bulgarian peasantry, and the Russian emissaries at Constantinople were careful to increase the apprehension of the Turks. As a sop to Bulgarian nationalism, the Turks, by the advice of Russia, decreed the separation of the Bulgarian Bishoprics and Churches from the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople and the formation of a Bulgarian National Church under an Exarch of Bulgaria, 1870. The Greeks, regarding this as a schism in their Church, vexed at the loss of patronage, were furious, and the conflict between *Patriarchists* and *Exarchists* raged in Thrace and Macedonia, and was characterized by innumerable atrocities. With the formation of the Exarchate, Russian intrigues in Bulgaria increased. In 1876, a local rising due to Russian agents, involving the massacre of Turks and aiming at a general slaughter of Mahomedans, was punished by a Turkish force. This punishment under the name of "The Bulgarian Atrocities" caused an outcry to be raised in Western Europe where the massacre of Muslims was ignored, and aroused France and England to the necessity of doing something for Bulgaria. In the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, which was fought chiefly on Bulgarian territory, the Bulgarians, still Turkish subjects, bore no open part though many of them swelled the ranks of the victorious Russians who after the fall of Plevna, advanced to the shores of the Sea of Marmora and dictated to the Porte the treaty of San Stefano, by which the whole of Macedonia, Eastern Roumelia, and a part of Thrace were assigned to an autonomous Bulgaiia. Disraeli, seeing in this extension of Bulgaria a dangerous advance of Russian influence, obtained the annulment of the San Stefano arrangement, and the substitution of the Berlin Treaty by which Bulgaria received her present territory, minus Eastern Roumelia and the conquests of 1912.

Prince Alexander 1879.

In 1879, Alexander of Battenberg was enthroned as the first Prince of an independent Bulgaria, and all went well so long as he obeyed the dictates of the Russian emissaries who aspired to govern the new State. But the Prince and his people soon grew tired of the arrogance of the Russian Generals. The Prince restored the Constitution which had been some time in abeyance; the Russian Generals returned to St. Petersburg, and from that moment the Russians began to intrigue against Prince Alexander, who, in return, was much beloved by the Bulgarian people. In 1882 the Serbs invaded Bulgaria, expecting an easy conquest, but were defeated in the battle of Slivnitza. The Bulgarians in their turn invaded Serbia, occupied Pirot and would have marched to Belgrade had not Austria intervened upon behalf of Serbia. On the morning of August 21st 1886, some 80 Bulgarian officers in the pay of Russia entered the palace at Sofia, forced the popular Prince to abdicate by pointing their revolvers at his head, and kidnapped him away to Russia. He was succeeded after a short time by Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, the present monarch. The Bulgarian people were furious at this event, for the Prince's only crime had been his motto of "Bulgaria for the Bulgarians."

Anti-Russian Sentiment.

And since then they have had cause to resent the interference of Russia with their internal affairs. The assassination of successive Prime Ministers, when these presumed to act as if Bulgaria were independent, was ascribed by the Bulgarians to Russian influence; and the support accorded to Serbia, "the treacherous ally" in the second Balkan War of 1913, did not increase their affection for the high protector of the Slavs. In 1908, upon the Turkish Revolution, Prince Ferdinand threw off the Turkish suzerainty proclaiming himself Czar of the Bulgars. Though he thus identified himself with the national aspirations of Bulgaria, and flouted Russia, he has never attained the popularity of his more disinterested predecessor. In the first Balkan War, against Turkey, the Bulgarians bore the brunt of the campaign, encountering army corps where the Greeks and the Serbs encountered regiments. Their splendid army beat its life out on the Chatalja wall. One may say that they had no army to oppose to Greece and Serbia, when, in a fit of unreasoning rage, they turned upon those countries, which were scheming to deprive them of the lion's share of the spoil. They were defeated by the Greeks and the Serbs with loss of territory. At the same time the Roumanian army invaded Bulgaria, forcing them to cede the Dobrudja, and the Turkish army retook Adrianople and the greater part of Thrace. Since then they have inclined to the alliance of the Turks, with whom their troops struck up a friendship at Chatalja, rather than to that of their Christian neighbours in the Balkans. Just before the outbreak of the European War there was more than talk of an alliance of Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey, to form an Eastern Balkan bloc against the Slav aggressions.

General Characteristics.

The Bulgarians are a rugged and in some respects a backward people. The manners of their social leaders suffer from the common faults and vices of men whose tradition of refinement is but brief. They have an ancient reputation for barbarity in war, in lands where war is more or less synonymous with what we call atrocity. But they have made enormous progress since their independence, their army is well disciplined and it is probable that the excesses which disgraced their war with Turkey were the work of the half savage Bulgar bands of Macedonia rather than of free Bulgarians. The strength of their army is computed at 4,00,000. By occupation they are chiefly peasants, by religion Christian of the Orthodox Eastern rite, to which, however, they are less devotedly attached than are the Greeks and the Russians. They have the reputation of being stolid and trustworthy and, if less intelligent, more honest than the other peoples of the Balkans.

*The first and second articles appeared in our issues, of 21st and 22nd instant.

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I occasionally hear from him now, he is stationed in an unhealthy part of Africa, but says he has had no return of his old troubles.

After returning home, in the beginning of 1920, I wrote to Mr. Walters for another consignment of the cure for a friend who was consumptive, and he experienced immediate relief became much stronger and has had no return of his ailment.

In the early part of this spring, I myself had an attack of Influenza, which left me with a persistent cough, pains in the chest and weakness. I at once wrote to Mr. Walters for his cure which arrived about a fortnight ago. After taking it TWO DAYS the pains in the chest disappeared, the cough ceased and I was feeling very much better in general health. I have the greatest faith in the cure and hope that it will soon be more widely known, as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters' claims for it, and the treatment is taken at home without the necessity to interrupt one's daily routine in any way."

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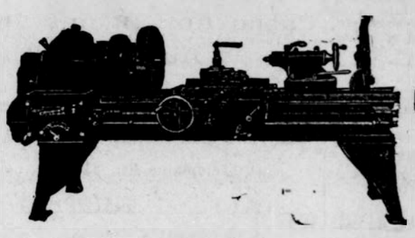

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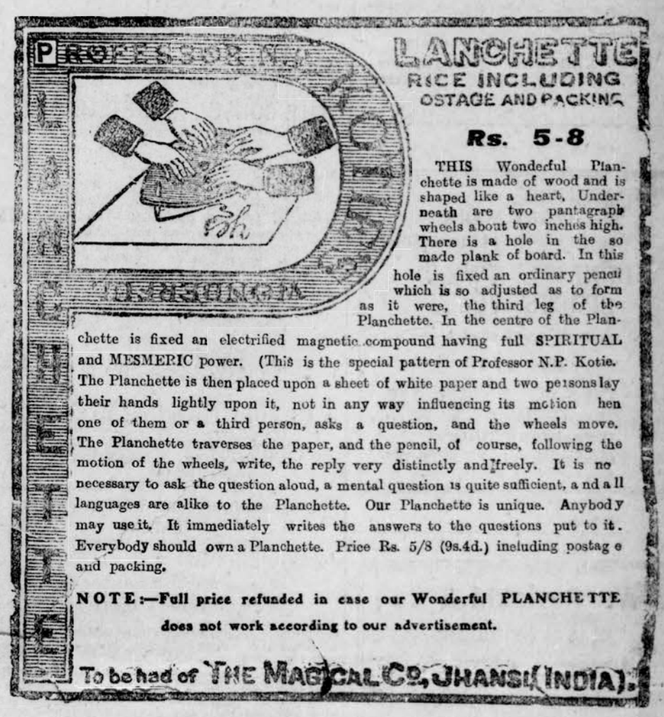
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